THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

NOVEMBER, 1778.

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ANNUAL REGISTER for 1777.

Hiſtory. [408.]

America: Affairs in 1776. [39. 527.]

THE efforts to remove thoſe obſtacles that had reſtrained the progreſs of the Britiſh arms on the ſide of Canada in the ſummer of 1776, were equal to the importance of the object in view, and the greatneſs of the difficulties which were to be ſurmounted. The weight and execution of the naval equipment fell, of courſe, upon the officers and men of that department; whoſe ability, zeal, and perſeverance in the performance, can never be too much applauded. The taſk was indeed arduous. A fleet of above thirty fighting-veſſels, of different kinds and ſizes, all furniſhed with cannon, was to be little leſs than created; for though a few of the largeſt were reconſtructions, the advantage derived from thence depended more upon the uſe of materials which the country did not afford, than upon any ſaving as to time, or leſſening of labour. When to this is added, the tranſporting over land, and afterwards dragging up the rapids of St Thereſe, and St John's, thirty long-boats, a number of flat-boats of conſiderable burden, a gondola weighing thirty tons, with above 400 batteaux, the whole preſented a complexity of labour and difficulty which ſeemed ſufficient to appal even the ſpirit of Britiſh ſeamen. However, it muſt be allowed, that the labour did not fall ſolely on

them. The ſoldiers had their part: and what is to be lamented, the peaſants and farmers of Canada were taken from their ploughs, and compelled by power to bear a ſhare in toils from whence they could derive no honour or advantage.

Though the equipment was completed in about three months, the nature of the ſervice, as well as the eagerneſs of the commanders and army, required, if it had been poſſible, a ſtill greater diſpatch. The winter was faſt approaching, two inland ſeas to be paſſed, the unknown force of the enemy on each to be ſubdued, and the ſtrong poſts of Crown-point and Ticonderoga, defended and ſupported by an army, to be encountered ſword-in-hand. To add to theſe impediments, the communication between the Lakes Champlain and George did not admit the paſſage of thoſe veſſels of force, which, after being ſucceſsful on the one, might be equally wanted on the other. And if all thoſe difficulties were ſurmounted, and Lake George paſſed, there ſtill remained a long and dangerous march through intricate foreſts, extenſive moraſſes, and an uncleared country, ſtill in a ſtate of nature, before they could reach Albany, which was the firſt poſt to the ſouthward that could afford them reſt and accommodation. [39. 513.]

The ſpirit of the commanders roſe in proportion to the difficulties which were to be encountered. The objects in view were great, the glory to be acquired tempting, and the deſire of their attainment ſeemed to leſſen or remove obſtacles, which, to a cold or lukewarm ſpeculation, would have appeared inſuperable. If the lakes could be recovered, and Albany poſſeſſed, before the ſeverity of the winter ſet in, the northern army would hold a principal ſhare in the honour of bringing the war to a ſpeedy concluſion. It was conceived, that they could then pour deſtruction at will into the heart either of the middle or the northern colonies, each of which would be expoſed to them in its moſt tender and defenceleſs part. Whilſt the poſſeſſion of Hudſon's river would eſtabliſh and ſecure their communication with Gen. Howe, it would equally ſever and diſconnect the ſouthern and northern provinces, leaving thereby the latter to ſink under the joint weight of both armies, or to accept of ſuch terms as they could obtain, without the participation of the others. Nor could Gen. Waſhington attempt to hold any poſt in New York or the Jerſeys, with ſuch a ſuperiority of force as already oppreſſed him in front, and Gen. Carleton's army at his back. The ſucceſſes of their fellows on the ſide of New York increaſed the impatience, and excited the jealouſy of this army, every one apprehending that the war would be brought to an end before he could have an opportunity of ſharing in the honour of that happy event.

With all this ardour, and the moſt unremitting induſtry, it was not until the month of October that the fleet was in a condition to ſeek the enemy on Lake Champlain. The force was very conſiderable with reſpect to the place and ſervice, extraordinary in regard to the little time ſpent in its formation, and ſuch as, a very few ages ago, would have been deemed formidable even upon the European ſeas. The ſhip Inflexible, which may be conſidered as Admiral, had been re-conſtructed at St John's; from whence ſhe ſailed in twenty-eight days after laying her keel, and mounted eighteen twelve-pounders. One ſchooner mounted fourteen and another twelve ſix-pounders. A flat-bottomed radeau carried ſix twenty-four and ſix twelve pounders, beſides howitzers; and a gondola ſeven nine-pounders. Twenty ſmaller veſſels, under the denomination of gun-boats, carried braſs field-pieces from nine to twenty-four pounders, or were armed with howitzers. Some long-boats were furniſhed in the ſame manner. About an equal number of large boats acted as tenders. Thoſe we have taken notice of were all intended for or appertaining to battle; we omit the vaſt number deſtined for the tranſportation of the army, with its ſtores, artillery, baggage, and proviſions.

The armament was conducted by Capt. Pringle, and the fleet navigated by above 700 prime ſeamen, of whom 200 were volunteers from the tranſports, who, after having rivalled thoſe belonging to the ſhips of war in all the toil of preparation, now boldly and freely partook with them in the danger of the expedition. The guns were ſerved by detachments of men and officers belonging to the corps of artillery. In a word, no equipment of the fort was ever better appointed, or more amply furniſhed with every kind of proviſion neceſſary for the intended ſervice.

The enemy's force was in no degree equal, either with reſpect to the goodneſs

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of the veſſels, the number of guns, furniture of war, or weight of metal. Senſible, though they were, of the neceſſity of preſerving the dominion of the lakes, and aided in that deſign by the original force in their hands, with a great advantage in point of time for its increaſe, their intentions in that reſpect were counteracted by my many eſſential, and ſome irremediable deficiencies. They wanted timber, artillery, ſhip-builders, and all the materials neceſſary for ſuch an equipment. Carpenters, and all others concerned in the buſineſs of ſhipping, were fully engaged at the ſea-ports in the conſtruction and fitting out of privateers, whilſt the remoteneſs, and difficulty of communication, rendered the ſupply of bulky materials extremely tedious. When we conſider the difficulties on their part, we think it not juſt to deny the Americans the praiſe of having combated, and, in part, overcome them, with an aſſiduity, perſeverance, and ſpirit, which did not in the leaſt fail ſhort of what had been employed againſt them. For their fleet amounted to fifteen veſſels of different kinds, conſiſting of two ſchooners, one ſloop, one cutter, three gallies, and eight gondolas. The principal ſchooner mounted twelve ſix and four pounders. They were commanded by Benedict Arnold, who was now to ſupport upon a new element that renown which he had acquired on land in the Canada expedition.

Gen. Carleton was too full of zeal, and too anxious for the event, not to head the Britiſh armament; and having proceeded, Oct. 11. 1776, up the lake, diſcovered the enemy's fleet drawn up with great judgement, being very advantageouſly poſted, and forming a ſtrong line, to defend the paſſage between the iſland of Valicour and the weſtern main. Indeed they had at the beginning placed themſelves with ſo much ſkill behind the iſland, that an accident only diſcovered their poſition. The King's ſquadron, without this ſeaſonable diſcovery, would have left them behind; an event which, if it had happened, might have been attended with the moſt ſerious conſequences. It is ſaid, that the unexpected ſight of a three-maſted ſhip of ſuch force upon the lake, threw the enemy into the utmoſt and moſt viſible conſternation. It does not ſeem, however, probable, that a matter of ſuch public notoriety in Canada ſhould have been ſo long with-held from them.

A warm action enſued, and was vigorouſly ſupported on both ſides for ſome hours; but the wind being unfavourable, ſo that the ſhip Inflexible, and ſome other veſſels of force, could not be worked up to the enemy, the weight of the action fell upon the ſchooner Carleton and the gun-boats, which they ſuſtained with the greateſt firmneſs; ſuch extraordinary efforts of reſolution being diſplayed both by men and officers, as merited and received the higheſt applauſe from their commanders. It is to be preſumed, that when ſo much praiſe was due and given to the conduct and valour of a ſuperior force on our ſide, the enemy muſt not have acted their part amiſs.

The detachment belonging to the corps of artillery were highly diſtinguiſhed, and did moſt eſſential ſervice in the gun-boats. But the ſame impediments ſtill continuing which prevented their being ſeconded by the other veſſels, Capt. Pringle, with the approbation of the General, thought it neceſſary, for the preſent, to withdraw thoſe that were engaged from the action. At the approach of night he brought the whole fleet to anchor in a line, and as near as poſſible to the enemy, in order to prevent their retreat.

In this engagement the beſt ſchooner belonging to the enemy was burnt, and a gondola carrying three or four guns ſunk; from whence we may form ſome reaſonable conjecture of the execution done upon their other veſſels. Being now fully ſenſible of their inferiority, they took the opportunity which the darkneſs of the night afforded, of endeavouring to eſcape from their preſent imminent danger, hoping to obtain ſhelter and protection at Crown-point. Arnold concerted and executed this deſign with ability, and fortune ſeemed at firſt ſo favourable to his purpoſe, that they were out of ſight by the next morning. The chace being, however, continued without intermiſſion both on that and the ſucceeding day, the wind, and other circumſtances peculiar to the navigation of the lake, which had been at firſt in favour of the Americans, became at length otherwiſe, ſo that they were overtaken, and brought to action, a few leagues ſhort of Crown-point, about noon on the 13th.

A very warm engagement enſued, and continued about two hours; during which thoſe veſſels that were moſt ahead puſhed on with the utmoſt ſpeed, and, paſſing

Crown-point, eſcaped to Ticonderoga; but two gallies and five gondolas which remained with Arnold made a deſperate reſiſtance. During this action, the Waſhington galley, with Waterburg, a brigadier-general, and the ſecond in command on board, ſtruck, and was taken. Arnold at length, finding it was impoſſible to withſtand the ſuperiority of force, ſkill, and weight of metal, with which he was overborne, and finding himſelf but ill ſeconded by the captains of ſome of his veſſels, determined that his people ſhould not become priſoners, nor the veſſels a prey to the enemy. He executed this deſign with equal reſolution and dexterity; and run the Congreſs galley, in which himſelf was, with the five gondolas, on ſhore, in ſuch a manner as to land his men ſafely, and blow up the veſſels, in ſpite of every effort that was uſed to prevent both.

Loſs and defeat were ſo far from producing their uſual effect with reſpect to Arnold, that his conduct in this command raiſed his character ſtill higher than it was before with his countrymen. They ſaid, that he not only acted the part of a brave ſoldier, but that he alſo amply filled that of an able naval commander; that the moſt experienced ſeaman could not have found a greater variety of reſources, by the dexterity of manœuvre, evolution, and the moſt advantageous choice of ſituation, to compenſate for the want of force, than he did; that when his veſſels were torn almoſt to pieces, he retreated with the ſame reſolution that he fought, and, by the happieſt and moſt critical judgement, prevented his people and them from falling into the hands of the enemy. But they chiefly gloried in the dangerous attention he paid to a nice point of honour, in keeping his flag flying, and not quitting his galley till ſhe was in flames, leſt the enemy ſhould have boarded and ſtruck it.

Thus was Lake Champlain recovered, and the enemy's force nearly deſtroyed, a galley and three ſmall veſſels being all that eſcaped to Ticonderoga. The enemy, upon the rout of their fleet, having ſet fire to the houſes, and deſtroyed every thing which they could not carry off at Crown-point, evacuated that place, and retired to their main body at Ticonderoga. Gen. Carleton took poſſeſſion of the ruins; where he was ſoon joined by the army. As he continued there till towards the end of the month, and, beſides ſeveral reconnoitring parties, puſhed on at one time ſtrong detachments on both ſides of the lake, who approached within a ſmall diſtance of Ticonderoga, at the ſame time that veſſels appeared within cannon-ſhot of the works, to examine the nature of the channel, and ſound its depth, little doubt can be entertained that he had it in contemplation to attempt that place. The ſtrength of the works, the difficulty of approach, the countenance of the enemy, and the ignorance of their number, with other cogent reaſons, prevented this deſign from taking place.

It was evident that this poſt could not be forced in its preſent ſtate, without a very conſiderable loſs of blood, whilſt the benefit ariſing from ſucceſs would be comparatively nothing. The ſeaſon was now too far advanced to think of paſſing Lake George, and of expoſing the army to the perils of a winter-campaign, in the inhoſpitable and impracticable wilds to the ſouthward. As Ticonderoga could not be kept during the winter, the moſt that could be expected from ſucceſs, would be the reduction of works, more indebted to nature than art for their ſtrength, and perhaps the taking of ſome cannon; whilſt the former would be reſtored, and the latter replaced, by the enemy, before the army could interrupt their proceedings in the enſuing ſummer. But if the defence ſhould be obſtinate, although the army were in the end ſucceſsful, it would probably thereby be ſo much weakened, that all proſpect of advantage in the future campaign would, in a great meaſure, be annihilated. The difficulty, perhaps impoſſibility, of keeping open the communication with Canada, and ſubſiſting the army during the winter, was obvious. Gen. Carleton therefore reimbarked the army without making any attempt, and, returning to Canada, cantoned them for the winter in the beſt manner the country afforded.

It is fit that we ſhould now turn our attention to the important tranſactions in the ſouth. We ſaw, towards the concluſion of the laſt campaign, that Lord Cornwallis had not only over-run the Jerſeys, but that the Delaware was the only apparent obſtacle, which ſeemed capable of retarding the progreſs of his army, in the reduction of Philadelphia and the adjoining provinces. The American army was indeed no more. It is ſaid that the greateſt number which

remained

remained embodied did no exceed 2500 or 3000 men. This was all that remained of an army, which at the opening of the campaign amounted, as it is ſaid, to at leaſt 25,000. There are ſome who repreſent it as having been at that time much ſtronger. The term of their engagement being expired, which, along with the obligation of duty, diſcharged all apprehenſion of diſgrace, there was no keeping together, at the heel of a ruinous campaign, troops broken and diſpirited, equally unaccuſtomed to ſubordination, and to a long abſence from their countries and families. Thoſe ſmall bodies, who from perſonal attachment, local circumſtances, or a ſuperior perſeverance and bravery, ſtill continued with the Gen^{s} Waſhington and Lee, were too inconſiderable in force, to demand much attention on the one ſide, or to inſpire confidence on the other; whilſt the ſupport to be derived from new levies, not yet formed, was too remote and precarious to afford much preſent conſolation to the Americans.

In this critical ſituation of their affairs, the capture of Gen. Lee, Dec. 13. ſeemed to render them ſtill more hopeleſs. That officer, at the head of all the men which he could collect or keep together, being on his march to join Gen. Waſhington, who had aſſembled the Pennſylvania militia to ſecure the banks of the Delaware, was, from the diſtance of the Britiſh cantonments, betrayed into a fatal ſecurity, by which, in croſſing the upper part of New Jerſey from the North river, he fixed his quarters, and lay careleſsly guarded, at ſome diſtance from the main body. The operation of zeal, or deſire of reward, in an inhabitant, having communicated this ſituation to Col. Harcourt, who commanded the light horſe, and had then made a deſultory excurſion at the head of a ſmall detachment to obſerve the motions of that body, he conducted his meaſures with ſuch addreſs and activity, and they were ſo well ſeconded by the boldneſs and rapidity of motion which diſtinguiſh that corps, that the guard was evaded, the centries ſeized without noiſe, the quarters forced, and Lee carried off, though all that part of the country was in his favour, and that ſeveral guarded poſts, and armed patrols, lay in the way.

The making of a ſingle officer priſoner, in other circumſtances would have been a matter of little moment; but in the preſent ſtate of the raw American forces, where a general deficiency of military ſkill prevailed, and the inexperience of the officers was even a greater grievance than the lack of diſcipline in the ſoldiers, the loſs of a commander, whoſe ſpirit of enterpriſe was directed by great knowledge in his profeſſion acquired by actual ſervice, was of the utmoſt importance, and the more diſtreſſing, as there was little room to hope it could be ſoon ſupplied.

The rejoicing in G. Britain on this occaſion was equal at leaſt to the dejection of the Americans. It was conjectured, that ſome perſonal animoſities between this General and ſeveral officers in the army, as well as perſons of power at court, contributed not a little to the triumph and exultation of that time.

The capture of Gen. Lee was alſo attended with a circumſtance, which has ſince been productive of much inconvenience to both ſides, and of much calamity to individuals. A cartel, or ſomething of that nature, had ſome time before been eſtabliſhed for the exchange of priſoners between the Gen^{s} Howe and Waſhington, which had hitherto been carried into execution, ſo far as time and other circumſtances would admit. As Lee was particularly obnoxious to government, it was ſaid, and is ſuppoſed, that Gen. Howe was tied down by his inſtructions from parting with him upon any terms, if the fortune of war ſhould throw him into his power. Gen. Waſhington not having at this time any priſoner of equal rank with Lee, propoſed to exchange ſix field-officers for him, the number being intended to balance that diſparity; or if this was not accepted, he required that he ſhould be treated and conſidered ſuitably to his ſtation, according to the practice eſtabliſhed among poliſhed nations, and the precedent already ſet by the Americans in regard to the Britiſh officers in their hands, until an opportunity offered for a direct and equal exchange.

To this it was anſwered, that as Mr Lee was a deſerter from his Majeſty's ſervice, he was not to be conſidered as a priſoner of war; that he did not at all come within the conditions of the cartel, nor could he receive any of its benefits. This brought on a fruitleſs diſcuſſion, whether Gen. Lee, who had reſigned his half-pay at the beginning of the troubles, could be conſidered as a deſerter, or whether he could with juſtice be excluded

ded from the general benefits of a cartel in which no particular exception of perſon had been made; the affirmative in both theſe poſitions being treated by Waſhington with the utmoſt indignation.

In the mean time Lee was confined in the cloſeſt manner, being watched and guarded with all that ſtrictneſs and jealouſy which a ſtate-criminal of the firſt magnitude could have experienced in the moſt dangerous political conjuncture. This conduct not only ſuſpended the operation of the cartel, but induced retaliation on the other ſide, and Col. Campbell, who had hitherto enjoyed every degree of liberty conſiſtent with his condition, and had been treated with great humanity by the people of Boſton, was now thrown into a dungeon, and treated with a rigour equal to the indulgence he had before experienced. Thoſe officers who were priſoners in the ſouthern colonies, though not treated with equal rigour, were, however, abridged of their parole-liberty, and deprived of other comforts and ſatisfactions which had hitherto rendered their condition uncommonly eaſy. It was at the ſame time declared, that their future treatment ſhould in every degree be regulated by that which Gen. Lee experienced, and that their perſons ſhould be anſwerable, in the utmoſt extent, for any violence that was offered to him.

This was not the only inſtance in which the Congreſs manifeſted a firm and undaunted reſolution. In the midſt of the dangers with which they were environed, far from giving way to any thing like unconditional ſubmiſſion, they made no overtures towards any kind of accommodation. On the other ſide none were made to them. They prepared to renew the war, and to repair their ſhattered forces with all diligence. They were now convinced of the inefficacy of temporary armies, engaged only for a ſhort term, and calculated merely to repel a ſudden invaſion, when oppoſed to the conſtant war of a powerful enemy, and the inceſſant efforts of regular forces. It could never be hoped, with new men thus changed every year, to make any effectual ſtand againſt veteran troops; and their preſent critical ſituation afforded too alarming an experience, of the fatal conſequences which might attend that period of utter imbecility, between the extinction of the old army, and the eſtabliſhment of the new. To guard againſt this evil in future, which could not be remedied for the preſent, they iſſued orders about the middle of September, for the levying of eighty-eight battalions, the ſoldiers being bound by the terms of inliſtment to ſerve during the continuance of the war.

The number of battalions which each colony was by this ordinance appointed to raiſe and ſupport, may be conſidered as a pretty exact political ſcale of their comparative ſtrength, framed by thoſe who were intereſted in its correctneſs, and well acquainted with their reſpective circumſtances. Maſſachuſet's-bay and Virginia were the higheſt on this ſcale, being to furniſh fifteen battalions each; Pennſylvania came next, and was rated at twelve; North Carolina nine, Connecticut and Maryland eight each; New York, and the Jerſeys, the latter conſidered as one government, were, in conſequence of their preſent ſituation, ſet no higher than four battalions each.

The liberality of the Congreſs in its encouragement to the troops, was proportioned to the neceſſity of ſpeedily completing the new army. Beſides a bounty of twenty dollars to each ſoldier at the time of enliſting, lands were to be allotted at the end of the war to the ſurvivors, and to the repreſentatives of all who were ſlain in action, in different ſtated proportions, from 500 acres, the allotment of a colonel, to 150, which was that of an enſign; the private men, and non-commiſſioned officers, were to have 100 acres each. As a bar to the thoughtleſſneſs and prodigality incident to ſoldiers, and to prevent the moſt worthleſs and undeſerving from obtaining for trifles, thoſe rewards due to the brave for their blood and ſervices, all theſe lands were rendered unalienable during the war, no aſſignment or transfer being to be admitted at its concluſion.

The Congreſs had before, as an encouragement to their forces by ſea and land, decreed, that all officers, ſoldiers, and ſeamen, who were or might be diſabled in action, ſhould receive, during life, one half of the monthly pay to which they were intitled by their rank in the ſervice at the time of meeting with the misfortune. Notwithſtanding theſe encouragements, it ſeems, as if the condition of ſerving during the indefinite term of the continuance of the war, was not generally agreeable, to a people ſo little accuſtomed to any kind of ſubordination

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or reſtraint; ſo that in the month of November, the Congreſs found it neceſſary to admit of another mode of inliſtment, for the term of three years, the ſoldiers under this compact receiving the ſame bounty in money with the others, but being cut out from any allotment of lands.

With all theſe encouragements given by the Congreſs, the buſineſs of recruiting went on, however, but heavily; and it muſt not be imagined, that the army actually raiſed, did at any time bear any proportion in effective men to that which was voted.

The holding out a promiſe of lands as an inducement to fill up their armies, was probably intended to counteract the effect of a ſimilar meaſure which had ſome time before been adopted on the ſide of the crown, large grants of *vacant* lands, to be diſtributed at the cloſe of the troubles, having been promiſed in its name to the highland emigrants, and ſome other new troops raiſed in America, as a reward for their expected zeal and loyalty in the reduction of the rebellious colonies: A meaſure which tended more to increaſe and excite the animoſity of the people, than any other perhaps which could have been propoſed in the preſent circumſtances: for they univerſally conſidered the term *vacant*, as ſignifying *forfeited*; which being an effect of the treaſon-laws yet unknown in America, excited the greater horror; the people being well aware, from the experience of other countries, that if the ſweets of forfeiture were once taſted, it would be equally happy and unuſual, if any other limits than thoſe which nature had aſſigned to their poſſeſſions could reſtrain its operation.

The annual ſupplies raiſed in the different colonies by their reſpective aſſemblies, being inſufficient to provide for the extraordinary expences of ſo large an army, together with the other numerous contingencies inſeparable from ſuch a war, the Congreſs found it neceſſary to negotiate a loan to anſwer theſe purpoſes. They accordingly paſſed a reſolution to borrow five millions of dollars, at an intereſt of four per cent. the faith of the United States being pledged to the lenders for the payment both of principal and intereſt.

As the, &c. [*To be continued.*]

Lord SUFFOLK's *Anſwer (by the King's order) to a repreſentation of Count Welderen, envoy-extraordinary from the States-General of the United Provinces.*

SIR,

I Have had the honour to preſent to the King the memorial which you have addreſſed to his Majeſty, by order of their High Mightineſſes, the 28th paſt; which having been conſidered with all the attention which the importance of the different ſubject-matter in it contained doth merit, the King orders me to inform you, that it is with a very ſenſible pleaſure that his Majeſty hath ſeen the juſtice which their High Mightineſſes tender to his deſire of giving unequivocal proofs of his friendſhip and affection for his ancient and faithful allies the States-General of the United Provinces; and that they have placed in the true points of view his Majeſty's orders for the releaſement of the veſſels ſpecified in your memorial. The ſame principles have induced the King to give orders, that all the veſſels with unexceptionable cargoes, appertaining to the ſubjects of their High Mightineſſes, and brought into the ports of G. Britain by his Majeſty's ſhips, may be releaſed; and that henceforth the King's officers do not give any hindrance or interruption to the *lawful commerce* of the ſubjects of their High Mightineſſes. His Majeſty would wiſh to have it in his power to remove even the ſmalleſt reaſon of complaint of the ſubjects of their High Mightineſſes; but they know too much of the inſeparable events of war, to believe it poſſible for him ſo to do, even with all the diſpoſitions to render juſtice, and to pay attention to the intereſts of the ſubjects of his good allies, which his Majeſty poſſeſſes, and which their High Mightineſſes acknowledge in him. His Majeſty, without any provocation on his part, and by a train of inſidious, unjuſt proceedings on the part of the court of France, finds himſelf actually engaged in hoſtilities againſt the Moſt Chriſtian King, who, as all Europe ought to have ſeen with aſtoniſhment and indignation, in the midſt of the moſt formal, and often repeated, aſſurances of the moſt perfect amity, and moſt pacific diſpoſitions, hath violated the public faith, and the rights of ſovereigns, by declaring the rebellious ſubjects of another power to be independent ſtates, merely becauſe thoſe ſubjects have thought proper to call themſelves

themſelves ſuch, and to invite the powers diſpoſed to profit by their rebellion, to join in confederacy with them. This unjuſt aggreſſion, repreſented by the court of France as being a natural and advantageous advance towards the intereſt of her commerce, hath been followed by hoſtilities ſtill more violent, ſtill more public, namely, by ſending a fleet to America in ſupport of his Majeſty's rebellious ſubjects, and that too before the King of G. Britain had taken any other ſtep, but that of calling his ambaſſador from Paris.

But the King, animated by principles altogether different, and deſiring to give, on all occaſions, proofs of his moderation, and of the rectitude of his ſentiments and intentions towards their High Mightineſſes, hath ordered me to declare, in his name, at a time when even the principles of ſelf defence and ſelf-preſervation oblige him to prevent (as much as is poſſible) all proviſions of naval and military ſtores from being tranſported into the French ports; yet his Majeſty will obſerve all poſſible regard for the rights of their High Mightineſſes, and will adhere, in the ſtrongeſt manner, to the ſtipulations (as far as it ſhall be practicable) and to the ſpirit of the treaties between him and their High Mightineſſes.

After this expoſition of the ſentiments of the invariable amity and affection of his Majeſty for their High Mightineſſes, and of the preſent ſituation of affairs between the King and his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, it remains for me to execute the King's orders, by informing you, Sir, that his Majeſty, ſenſible of the extraordinary manner in which he hath been ſuddenly engaged in *an actual war*, and of the ſhort notice which the ſubjects of their High Mightineſſes could have of this event, as it is alledged, is diſpoſed, and ready, to purchaſe, at a fair valuation, the naval ſtores which have been captured, and are actually in the different ports of G. Britain, aboard veſſels appertaining to the ſubjects of the republic, to pay the freight of the cargoes, and to indemnify the proprietors in all their juſt expences and damages occaſioned by the detention of their veſſels; and his Majeſty will give inſtructions to his ambaſſador, to enter upon a negotiation with the miniſters of the republic, to the end that an arrangement be made, for the future, upon the principles of equity and friendſhip, ſuch as is meet, between ſuch good and ancient allies.

His Majeſty always relies upon the aſſurances of amity and attachment which he has received on ſo many occaſions from their High Mightineſſes; and in making this open and equitable communication of his ſentiments and intention in the preſent criſis, cannot but recall to the reflections of their High Mightineſſes the reciprocal engagements contracted between the crown of G. Britain and the republic during the continuance of a whole century. The articles of theſe engagements are clear and preciſe: and although the moderation of his Majeſty, and his ſincere deſire to extend, as little as poſſible, the horrors of war, have hindered him, to the preſent hour, from demanding the accompliſhment of theſe treaties; yet his Majeſty doth not think theſe engagements leſs obligatory than they formerly were: and he will not ſuffer himſelf either to wiſh, or to admit, any diminution of the reciprocal intereſt which hath united, for ſo long a time, the two nations; and which his Majeſty deſires on his ſide to perpetuate. As his Majeſty hath not received any advice of complaint againſt the conduct of the captains of the King's ſhips towards the territories of their High Mightineſſes in America, and particularly upon the rivers of Eſſequebo and Demerary, before the date of the memorial which I have had the honour to preſent to his Majeſty, he hath ordered me to procure him the moſt exact information relative to what is therein alledged, and to aſſure you, that his Majeſty will not fail to puniſh the guilty in an exemplary manner.

I have the honour, &c.

SUFFOLK.

St James's, Oct. 19. 1778.

How to render Linen and Cloth impenetrable to rain or any kind of natural water.

TAke two ounces of turpentine; of pounded litharge one pound; boil the whole together in two or three pounds of lintſeed oil. With the above mixture do over ſome of the fineſt ſort of linen, or luteſtring, and let it dry in the ſun. This proceſs will render it totally impenetrable to any ſort of natural water; and, far from melting, the ſtuff gets harder by being expoſed to the heat.

PAR-

PARLIAMENT. [527.]

On the 17th of March, after Lord North had delivered the King's meſſage, relating to the French ambaſſador's declaration [189.], and had moved for an addreſs, in which motion he was ſeconded by Lord George Germaine,—Mr Baker moved for an amendment, by adding theſe words: "Hoping and truſting that his Majeſty will be graciouſly pleaſed to remove from his councils thoſe perſons in whom his people, from paſt experience, have reaſon not to place confidence, in the preſent momentous ſituation of public affairs."

Sir George Yonge ſeconded, and ſaid, that no body could feel more than he did the general reſentment at the daring inſult offered us by the crown of France; that it ought to be reſented, and the injury repelled; and he did not doubt we had ſtrength and ſpirit to do it. But that he could not help at the ſame time lamenting the very diſtreſſing ſituation of public affairs, and the continued ſcenes of miſconduct, which he was convinced had encouraged the Houſe of Bourbon to offer this inſult: That we ſhould in vain offer ſupport to his Majeſty, if we did not at the ſame time inform him of the incapacity of thoſe in whom he had truſted for the management of his affairs; and the little reaſon his people had to place any confidence in them: That it was evident to all men, the French had from the beginning fomented this American war: To put the matter out of doubt, the preſent notification confeſſed, that their connection with America took its date from the declaration of independency in July 1776; that it was plain a negotiation had been carrying on ever ſince; that the ſervants of the crown ought to have known this; that he therefore concluded they did know it; they were unfit to govern a great country if they did not: That, without now dwelling upon their having concealed and denied it, at leaſt they ought to have been prepared for this event; that, inſtead of this, the very treaty and the notification appeared to be a matter of as great ſurpriſe to the miniſters as to any body elſe: That their being unprepared for it had left the kingdom equally ſo; and expoſed, naked and defenceleſs, after a ruinous and diſgraceful war with America for three years, to the attacks of the united force of the Houſe of Bourbon, without any means prepared to reſiſt it: That our land-forces were barely ſufficient for our defence, without any means to garriſon or ſtrengthen our diſtant fortreſſes, ſettlements, or dependencies; that our navy, at the utmoſt, conſiſted of no more than thirty or thirty-five ſail of the line fit for ſervice; that twice that number was neceſſary for the various operations of war; that we had not a ſhip in the Mediterranean, ſo that Gibraltar and Minorca were left unguarded; that we had none in the Eaſt Indies, or in Africa, and but a weak force in the Weſt Indies; that France had ſtrengthened herſelf in all theſe parts; and, in ſhort, all our dependencies were in imminent danger: That our credit was at the loweſt ebb; and the people had no confidence in government: That the French knew all this; and were by theſe circumſtances encouraged to offer us this inſult: that the people knew it; and his Majeſty ought to know it: that we beſt could inform his Majeſty of the caſe of his people; and the beſt time of doing it, was when we were offering him our ſupport; to expreſs our deſire, that he would do the only thing which could make any ſupport effectual: That nothing could tend more to depreſs the ſpirit of the people, or encourage our enemies, than the notion, that the ſame men who had ſo uniformly diſgraced us, and degraded the honour of the nation, as well as diminiſhed and expoſed to danger, not only the dependencies, but the very vital ſtrength of this empire, were likely to be ſtill further truſted to carry on a war, the moſt important and alarming that ever this country was threatened with: That as experience would make it impoſſible for the nation to have any confidence in the preſent miniſters, after ſuch repeated inſtances of folly, neglect, and incapacity, the removal of them could alone realiſe any offers of ſupport, and revive the drooping ſpirit of the people; and that he was convinced this ſingle meaſure would cauſe more alarm to our enemies, from the apprehenſion of the probable vigour and wiſdom of our counſels when truſted in abler hands, than all the warlike preparations we might make, if directed by the ſame imbecility which we had hitherto experienced, and they had ſo well availed themſelves of: He was really aſhamed to ſee thoſe miniſters who had brought

us into the diſgrace of receiving ſuch an inſult, as that French paper was, upon the government of this country, ſhould dare to be the people to lay it before parliament, and to tell the Houſe that they were the people ready to carry on the war: Therefore he roſe to ſecond his Hon. friend's motion, which expreſſed the ſenſe of the nation: That theſe miniſters ought firſt to be removed, before any ſtep is taken: The French would not have dared to offer ſuch an inſult to any other miniſtry.

Gov. Pownall. I do not riſe to defend miniſters; the object of this day is much above all ſuch conſiderations. I do not take into my eſtimation the pretenſions of any ſet of men; and as to the preſent miniſters, by an examination of their paſt conduct, which is to come under conſideration in a few days, we ſhall be better able to judge how far they are to be truſted for the future. In the magnitude of this day's buſineſs, I will not mix, even in my ideas, any ſecondary objects. I am ſorry that it has entered into, or makes any part of, the ideas of my Hon. friend [Sir George Yonge]; becauſe, as there is no man in the Houſe for whom I have a higher reſpect, ſo there is no one to whoſe ſentiments I am more diſpoſed, on many occaſions, to ſubſcribe. But I ſee that ſome miſtaken ideas of the ſtate of this buſineſs has miſled him. He thinks, that this treaty has been under negotiation (our miniſters ignorant of it all the while) for two years paſt. From an exact narrative of the ſtate of the buſineſs, he will ſee, that the very idea of ſuch a treaty has not been ſix months in exiſtence, and the actual negotiation not more than three months. As I never preſume to aſſert any thing in this Houſe in which I am not grounded as to the fact or the truth, as I have never aſſerted any thing which the Houſe has not found to be true in the event; ſo, upon ſuch important matters as I ſhall now diſcloſe, I will not do it without accompanying that which I ſhall aſſert with the actual proofs. And I the rather do it on this occaſion, as I think, that that ſtate of this buſineſs which my information enables me to give, is the beſt commentary on the nature and purpoſe of the French paper laid before us, and alſo does beſt point out the conduct we ought to hold in conſequence of it.

In Auguſt laſt, the Americans, by their commiſſioners at Paris, began to preſs the miniſters of France to appear avowedly in their favour, and to give them ſubſtantial and effective aſſiſtance. But theſe miniſters, for various reaſons of ſtate, were deaf to theſe calls; they did not chuſe, by committing themſelves in the alliance with America, to involve themſelves in a war with England. They did not mean to give real ſupport to America, nor to meet in arms the force of Britain. They wiſhed, by remaining oſtenſibly neuter, to encourage G. Britain to go on in a ruinous conteſt; and, by privately aſſiſting the Americans, to encourage them to go on in giving cauſe for ſuch conteſt. They wiſhed the continuance of the war, and to aſſiſt neither party, further than to prolong it, and to widen the breach. On this occaſion, and to obviate theſe ideas of falſe policy, the commiſſioners from the Americans preſented a memorial bearing to this very point; of which I will read ſome parts, moſt relevant to the preſent buſineſs.

"The court of France ſuppoſes, that the war between G. Britain and the United American colonies will certainly continue for a conſiderable time longer, without any open interference on the part of France. But this ſuppoſition is even more fallacious than the former; the Britiſh government have every thing to loſe, and nothing to gain, by continuing the war.

After the preſent campaign, they will therefore doubtleſs make it their great and laſt effort to recover the dominion of America, and terminate the war. They probably hope, that a few victories may, by the chance of war, be obtained; and that theſe on one hand, and the wants and diſtreſſes of the coloniſts on the other, may induce them to return again to a dependence, more or leſs limited, on G. Britain. They muſt be ſenſible, that if ever America is to be conquered by them, it muſt be within the preſent year; that if it be impoſſible to do it in this year of the diſpute, it will be madneſs to expect more ſucceſs afterwards, when the difficulties of the Americans former ſituation are removed, when their new independent governments have acquired ſtability, and when the people are become, as they ſoon will be, well armed, diſciplined, and ſupplied with all the means of reſiſtance.

The Britiſh miniſtry muſt therefore be ſenſible, that a continuation of hoſtilities againſt the colonies after this year, can

can only tend to prolong the danger, or invite an additional war in Europe; and they therefore doubtleſs intend, after having tried the ſucceſs of this campaign, however it may end, to make peace on the beſt terms which can be obtained; and if they cannot recover the colonies as ſubjects, to admit their claim of independency, and ſecure them by a federal alliance. Therefore no means are left for France to prevent the coloniſts from being ſhortly reconciled to G. Britain, either as ſubjects or allies, but to enter immediately into ſuch engagements with them as will neceſſarily preclude all others; ſuch as will permanently bind and ſecure their commerce and friendſhip, and enable them as well to repel the attacks, as to ſpurn at the offers of their preſent enemy.

It muſt be remembered, that the firſt reſiſtance of the coloniſts was not to obtain independency, but a redreſs of their grievances; and that there are many among them who might even now be ſatisfied with a limited ſubjection to the Britiſh crown. A majority have indeed put in for the prize of independency: they have done it on a confidence that France, attentive to her moſt important intereſts, would ſoon give them open and effectual ſupport. But when they find themſelves diſappointed; when they ſee ſome of the powers of Europe furniſh troops to aſſiſt in their ſubjugation, another power proſcribing their commerce, and the reſt looking on as indifferent ſpectators, it is very probable, that, deſpairing of foreign aid, and ſeverely preſſed by their enemies, and their own internal wants and diſtreſſes, they may be inclined to accept of ſuch terms as it will be the intereſt and diſpoſition of the Britiſh government to grant them. Lord George Germaine, but a few weeks ſince, declared in the Houſe of Commons, that his hope of ending the American war this year was principally founded on the diſappointment which the coloniſts would feel, when they diſcover that no aſſiſtance is likely to be given them from France. The Britiſh adherents in America will ſpare no pains to ſpread and increaſe that diſappointment, by diſcouraging repreſentations; they already intimate, that France, equally hoſtile to both parties, foments the preſent war, only to make them mutually inſtrumental in each others deſtruction.

Should G. Britain, by theſe and other means, detach the colonies, and reunite them to herſelf, France will irrecoverably loſe the moſt favourable opportunity ever offered to any nation, of humbling a powerful, arrogant, and hereditary enemy; an opportunity which no human wiſdom could have produced, and which the moſt zealous of her patriots could ſcarcely have hoped for.

But it is not ſimply the opportunity of reducing G. Britain which France will loſe by her preſent inactivity; for her own ſafety, and that of all her American poſſeſſions, will be endangered the moment in which a reconciliation takes place between Britain and America.

The King and miniſtry of G. Britain know and feel that France has encouraged and aſſiſted the coloniſts in their preſent reſiſtance; and they are as much incenſed againſt her as they would be were ſhe openly to declare war. In truth, France has done too much, unleſs ſhe intends to do more. Without giving the coloniſts effectual aſſiſtance, it would have been better to have left them wholly unaſſiſted. The Britiſh nation, naturally inimical to the French, is anxious for peace with America, that ſhe may turn her arms againſt this kingdom, and at once gratify her revenge and her avarice. This is now the general language of the people, and of the leaders of the oppoſition. But any one who reflects upon the preceding obſervations, cannot doubt, but that whenever peace with America is obtained by G. Britain, whatever may be the conditions of it, the whole Britiſh force now on the continent of America will be ſuddenly tranſported to the Weſt Indies, and employed in ſubduing the French ſugar-iſlands there, to recompenſe the loſſes and expences which G. Britain has ſuffered and incurred in this war, and to revenge the inſult and injury France has done her, by the encouragement and aſſiſtance which ſhe is ſuppoſed to have ſecretly given the coloniſts againſt G. Britain."——

This memorial was preſented about the middle of Auguſt. It had no effect; but, on the contrary, as the French miniſters ſaw, that the diſtreſſes and apprehenſions which the Americans felt, began to preſs hard upon them, they took that occaſion (profiting by their diſtreſs) to try to drive a hard and inequitable bargain with them, on the ground of their neceſſities. Inſtead of aſſiſting them, they rather added to their apprehenſions,

by ſeeming diſpoſed to give up their ſupport. When the account of Gen. Burgoyne's advance, and of his taking Ticonderoga, arrived in France; when the Americans had almoſt loſt all hopes; the French wiſhed to ſee them driven to deſpair. They reaſoned, that, from neceſſity, the Americans muſt ſurrender their intereſts into their hands without conditions. On this occaſion all negotiation with France was at a ſtand; and mutual reproaches ariſing, had almoſt driven matters to an open breach betwixt the commiſſioners and the French miniſtry. The commiſſioners wrote to the Congreſs, ſtating their ſituation. *Here, Sir, was a moment that Providence ſeemed to offer to the good fortune of this country.* In this moment, communications of this ſtate of things came to a very private and very inconſiderable individual; they were made to me; with direct explanations, that the Americans were willing to open a treaty with this country, for reconciliation, and re-eſtabliſhment of peace; and that although the acknowledgement of their independency was a *cauſa ſine qua non*, yet on that point, and on all ſuch points, with which the affairs of America and this country were entangled, they would do every thing to ſave the honour of their parent-country. In what I now diſcloſe I betray no confidencies; I diſcover no man's ſecrets; I am authoriſed and at liberty for all I ſay. The overture was made by communication of a letter, with explanations thereupon. The letter was dated, Paris, Sept. 11. 1777. It repreſented, "that the French miniſtry ſtill kept them [the American commiſſioners], by their conduct, in a very perplexing ſtate of uncertainty; for although they continued to afford very conſiderable aſſiſtance, yet their caution to avoid a war with England ſeemed to be redoubled: That if the Americans urged them upon the ſubject, they ſhrugged up their ſhoulders, and ſaid, the Newfoundland ſhips and the Spaniſh galleons were not yet arrived. The Americans ſaw, that the Congreſs would undoubtedly be much diſguſted at this conduct; and ſuggeſted in the letter, that if the Engliſh miniſters had wiſdom enough immediately to acknowledge the independence of America, there was good reaſon to think, that ſuch a treaty might be made with her, as would put G. Britain in an happier and more flouriſhing ſituation, than ſhe could poſſibly arrive at by purſuing any other conduct; and as to the mere point of honour, America, they ſaid confidently, would help them out in that matter. This opportunity, however, they feared would be irretrievably loſt in a ſhort time; as it was natural to think, that Gen. Burgoyne's temporary ſucceſs would probably rekindle the frenzy which had begun to abate in England; the event, therefore, ſeen in this view, might be conſidered as equally unfortunate to both countries."

Overtures of ſuch a nature coming thus to me, an unconnected individual, who had no communications with miniſters as ſuch, nor any right to ſuch communications, what was I to do, or not to do? I decided, in the moment, that the ſuppreſſion of ſuch an important communication would have been criminal to my country. And yet, Sir, as I would neither commit myſelf to any individual, nor be ſo unjuſt as to commit any perſon in employment by ſuch a communication, I did not communicate with the miniſter; I did communicate this matter where I thought it moſt proper ſo to do; and by means of which *I knew I ſhould have an authentic anſwer.* I ſaid, that communications had come to me, by which I knew poſitively, that there was now, in the preſent moment, an opportunity of opening a treaty with the Americans: but that an acknowledgement of their independency was a *cauſa ſine qua non.* I explained, however, that every method to ſave the honour of the mother-country, which could be deviſed or propoſed in the points and forms of buſineſs, would be adopted and accepted, ſo as to cover appearances, and even to aid miniſters in the execution. Thus far I went in what I communicated; and ſaid, I was ready to go into a full explanation of the whole, but would make that only to cabinet-council. *I had my anſwer, That the ground was inadmiſſible in the firſt inſtance.* And there this matter dropped; and this one opportunity (ſuch as can never happen twice) was loſt for ever.

After this, in the latter end of September or beginning of October, (ſo my information ſays, but I will not be poſitive as to the preciſe period), the American commiſſioners renewed their negotiations with the French miniſtry on a new line of treaty. They formed and communicated a project of a treaty, conſiſting of ſeveral articles, reſpecting commerce, and the neceſſary ſupport and protection of it,

it, if entered into. Several of theſe articles, I think eight or nine, were accorded to in November, as a kind of ſtipulation or convention; but with conditions annexed, to be reciprocally expected from the Americans. This therefore ſtood *ad referendum*. Several copies of this *project in convention* were, in the latter end of December, (the 27th), by different ſhips, ſent to America; and in this ſtate this matter remained before Chriſtmas. May I be permitted here to refer myſelf to the Houſe, and to aſk, whether, after I had ſeen the Americans, through extreme pique at the conduct of the French towards them, and in deſpair of their own affairs, almoſt of the further exiſtence of their cauſe, coming to England, and wiſhing once more to treat; yet when under circumſtances by which they were reduced to the loweſt ebb, when they had loſt all hope in their own reſources, when they deſpaired of any aſſiſtance from abroad, ſtill refuſing even to have propoſitions made towards the opening a treaty unleſs on the ground of their independency; and when afterward I had known that they and the French had convened in articles and ſtipulations for commerce which totally ſuperſeded our act of navigation; whether I had not ground for ſaying what I did before Chriſtmas, when I firſt announced to this Houſe, and perhaps to the country, *that our ſupremacy over America was gone for ever, and that our navigation-act was aboliſhed and abrogated* [80.]? And as to the particular ſtate of the negotiations, had I not ground to ſay, that they remained as a convention on a project of a treaty ſent to America, but not ſigned, preciſely as I ſtated it? I wiſh the fact had been attended to, and acted upon, at the time. It was perhaps even then not too late.

Although the French had continued thus to train on the Americans, and refuſed to ſign any treaty; yet in the moment that the Noble Lord [Lord North] brought forward in this Houſe his idea of reconciliation between G. Britain and America, and that the French ſaw it was ſuch as might be made the baſis of a reconciliation, they immediately ſent to the American commiſſioners, and at once told them, they were ready to make and ſign an actual treaty with them on the ground of the project which had been propoſed. This is the treaty referred to in that paper which the French miniſter delivered to his Majeſty's ſecretary of ſtate. This treaty, preceded by ſuch conduct as the French held towards the Americans before they ſaw that they had drawn themſelves into the neceſſity of ſigning it; this treaty, into which the French have been precipitated before they really intended, does not alter my idea of the probability of our having *even yet peace with America, if we will but take the way that leads to it, and the only one that is open*. Nothing but the perverſeneſs of our own conduct can croſs it. We know that the Americans are, and muſt be, independent; and yet we will not treat with them as ſuch. We acknowledge it in our own acts, and act and enact under the influence of this idea; and yet we are not to recogniſe it in the only place where it can be of uſe, and where the criſis of our affairs demands it. So far as the meaſure of reconciliation has its baſis in the acts which are paſſed, the legiſlature of this country has actually and in deed, however we may cover our ſhame in words, given up all right of government over the Americans. If government itſelf retains the leaſt idea of ſovereignty, it has already gone too far for that; if it entertains the leaſt hope of peace, I ſay it has not gone far enough; and every ſtep we ſhall take to put the Americans back from independency, will convince them the more of the neceſſity of going forward.

Look into the four great acts of their proceedings; ſlow, but in meaſured ſteps; feeling their ground before they ſet their foot on it; yet when once ſet, there fixed for ever. Their firſt great act was their DECLARATION OF RIGHTS in 1774 [36. 689.]. The rights there *declared, claimed, and inſiſted upon*, are incompatible with provincial, and inapplicable to any other than a ſovereign independent government, having all the powers neceſſary thereto within itſelf.

Their next great act of ſtate was the deduction of their reaſons for taking up arms in defence of theſe rights, publiſhed in A MANIFESTO [37. 423.] to all the world. Can thoſe reaſons and allegiance ſtand on any ground of agreement? can they and ſupremacy ſtand any where on the ſame ground?

Their next act was the DECLARATION OF THEIR INDEPENDENCY [38. 433.]; not ſuddenly taken up as an ebullition of enthuſiaſm, or in the bitterneſs of paſſion and revenge; but rather as coming on of courſe, by a train of e-

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vents, linked together by a ſyſtem of politics. This declaration was not made till two years after the firſt act, and not until July 1776; and not even then, untill they were prepared for their next great act, their act of confederation.

After having *renounced their allegiance to the crown of G. Britain*, and all political connection with the nation, each province (thus become an independent community) formed and eſtabliſhed (as an original act and compact of the people) their reſpective governments; and theſe, thus formed by a mutual and indiſſoluble ACT OF CONFEDERATION [37. 665.], have eſtabliſhed a great republican empire; which, by principles of nature, and not of politics, neceſſarily ſprung up from the ground whereon their affairs ſtood.

If theſe people, when they viewed their cauſe abandoned as to all aſſiſtance which they looked to in Europe, when ſinking as to all appearance of what the utmoſt exertions of their own reſources had done, when clouded with deſpair, would not give up the ground of independence, on which they were determined to ſtand; what hopes can there be, and from what quarter, that they will now, when every event of fate and fortune is reverſed to us, and turned in their favour? When they feel their own power able to reſiſt, to counteract, and, in one deplorable inſtance, ſuperior to, and victorious over ours; when they ſee their cauſe taken up in Europe; when they find the nations, amongſt which they have taken their equal ſtation, acknowledging their independency, and concluding treaties with them as ſuch; when France has actually and avowedly done it; when it is known that Spain muſt follow, and that Holland will;—what hopes can there be, and from what quarter, that they will, all at once, pull down their own new governments, to receive our provincial ones? that they will diſſolve their confederation? that they will diſavow all their reaſons for taking up arms? and give up all thoſe rights which they have declared, claimed, and inſiſted upon, in order to receive ſuch others at our hands, as ſupremacy on one hand will, and dependency on the other, can admit them to? It is nonſenſe, not even to be liſtened to! And as to that ſilly ſtory, of their having been willing to reſcind their vote of independency, it has not even ground to ſet its foot upon. If they give up their independency, they muſt reſcind their whole ſyſtem, contained in the four great acts of ſtate. That there was a period, in laſt autumn, when they deliberated whether they ſhould wave the ground of independency, in order to get on the ground of treaty, is true; but the propoſition itſelf went no farther than that; nor was that propoſition adopted.

Although I am certain, and I think every one muſt ſee, that we ſhall never conclude any peace, or come to any ſettlement, with the Americans, but by treaty with them as independent ſtates; yet I do not think that parliament ſhould immediately declare them independent. What I mean, and wiſh to urge, is, that parliament ſhould extend the powers of the commiſſioners, to the enabling them to treat, conſult, and finally to agree, and acknowledge the Americans as independent; on condition, and in the moment, that they will, as ſuch, form a federal treaty, offenſive and defenſive and commercial, with us. If the commiſſioners are not ſo impowered, they had better never go; their going will be a mockery, and end in diſgrace. I ſay not theſe things to embarraſs the buſineſs of the commiſſion; on the contrary, I wiſh to give efficiency thereto, and to make plain the way of the commiſſioners. I hope no body in the Houſe will think I am acting this part as though I was to be one of them. I moſt certainly ſhall not be one of them; yet I wiſh the buſineſs to have a good iſſue. Such we may have; we may have peace with America, if we will but once quit the ground of theory, and take that which lies open before us in fact.

Although the French, in order to take advantage of that time which we have loſt, have, on a ſudden ſtart, ſigned a treaty with the American commiſſioners at Paris, it is not however yet ratified by the congreſs in America. And if we do not loſe more time, we may yet be in America with our propoſitions before it is ratified. If we do get there in time, and our propoſitions are ſuch as I have ſuggeſted, ſuch as come up to the point which the preſent criſis demands, I have every confidence, that we ſhall find in the Americans a preference and a predilection in favour of their old connections. Beſides this, if every other part of the ground be taken equal, it will be more their intereſt to form commercial connections with us, than with the French; at leaſt, to have (at the ſame time) ſuch with us as they have with the French

In all the maritime towns of America, commerce is diffuſed at large; almoſt every man that keeps a ſtore is a merchant; but of theſe, not five, I believe ſcarce one, in a hundred, underſtands one word of the French language. How are theſe then to carry on this French commerce? It muſt fall into the hands of the few who accidentally underſtand this language. The underſtanding French, not the having a capital; the having had French, not the having had commercial connections, muſt become the requiſite qualification of a merchant. The many (if this matter comes to be conſidered in any of theſe towns) will ſay to the few, All this is mighty well for you, Gentlemen: but it will not do for us: we can have nothing to ſay to propoſitions which muſt be impracticable to us. This, I ſay, will be the caſe, if we admit their independency: but if we do not, the great intereſt of the ſtates will not give way to the private advantages of this or that ſet of merchants; and every other conſideration will vaniſh before their zeal for independency, which they have fought their way up to, and will maintain.

Although I may appear perhaps to ſome to have made a long digreſſion; yet I hope I have brought it to the point under conſideration, and have ſhewn, that if we will take our meaſures according to the actual circumſtances of our ſituation, which, I ſay, are not altered by the invidious conduct of the French, we ſtill may have peace with America. The conduct of the French is a ſtill ſtronger and additional reaſon why we ought to adopt this ſyſtem: and every thing which has relation to our ſafety, honour, and even perhaps exiſtence, requires that it ſhould be adopted on the inſtant, directly, without loſing one moment, or hazarding the caſt of one ſingle event; a hazard which is not within the rules of inſurance to calculate.

If you do not adopt this idea of a federal treaty with an independent nation, let us ſee how the treaty will commence. The Americans will, before they begin any converſation towards treaty, demand, 1ſt, That the commiſſioners withdraw the troops; 2d, That they open the treaty as taking an equal ſtation with the Americans, as one ſovereign ſtate with another; 3d, That they engage to reimburſe them the expence which we have put them to, and to ſecure to them *dedommagement* for the loſſes which they have ſuffered. They know that we are not in circumſtances to make either this reimburſement or *dedomagement* by actual payment of money; they will therefore propoſe, that the commiſſioners engage to give up to them Canada, Nova Scotia, and the Newfoundland fiſhery, in lieu thereof; and this they will inſiſt upon. This I know, and this I affirm. Now what anſwer can any of the commiſſioners deviſe to give to theſe demands? If they treat with the Americans as with revolted ſubjects whom they wiſh to reclaim, and whoſe peace they muſt purchaſe at any rate, they muſt either riſk all peace in the very threſhold, or agree to theſe ceſſions. On the contrary, the acknowledging the Americans as independent ſtates debarraſſes this buſineſs of all ſuch difficulties: for what claim of any ſuch ſort can any independent ſtate with whom you are at war ever have? Had any nation ever ſuch? and did any ever make ſuch? It is not only become neceſſary to our ſituation, and the ſtate of things, that we ſhould acknowledge in politics what does actually exiſt in event; but, *rebus ſic ſtantibus*, it is become the wiſeſt and moſt politic meaſure that G. Britain, reſpecting herſelf, can now take. Her act of navigation, which I muſt always diſtinguiſh from the acts of trade, which is an act to encourage Britiſh ſeamen and ſhipping, will then give to Britiſh ſeamen and ſhipping thoſe preferences and advantages which the American ſeamen and ſhipping have now the ſole profit of; and ſhe will not loſe in the profits of her own trade, more than ſhe now incurs expence in protecting that of America. If this was the proper time for ſuch diſcuſſion, I could ſhew this to demonſtration throughout the whole ſyſtem. If I could entertain an idea that any man in this Houſe hoped to regain the dependency of America, I would ſhew what that dependency would be. It is enough now to ſay, that it would be a deluſive and a ruinous one to the intereſt of this country; and that the ſupremacy would become dangerous to the conſtitution of it. It is enough, perhaps too much, to have ſaid and ſtated what I have done. I only throw it out to try the ſenſe of the Houſe. If they ſhould ſo ſee their intereſt, as to think this meaſure a proper one, I ſhould be ready to explain the whole, and to move it; nay, I am even ready now. I have a motion to that purpoſe in my pocket: but it is too much

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to be riſked haſtily. The only uſe therefore that I wiſh to make of the doctrine I have held, is, to convince the Houſe, that the power and intereſt of this country is yet on ſafe and good ground, if we have the wiſdom to take it: if we do not, it matters little what change we make of our miniſters, or what commiſſions or commiſſioners we ſend to America. If we do adopt it, the meaſure will execute itſelf; and it ſignifies very little what miniſters we keep, or whether there be any at all. Some gentlemen, I ſee, laugh. I remember the time, and a very critical one too, in the laſt war, in actual time of war, when for ſeveral days there was no miniſter in this country. When, in the year 1756, I came over from America, with the plan and propoſal of changing the object of the war, by making a direct attack on Canada, commenced by the ſiege of Quebec, I was in town for ſeveral days without any body being able to tell me to whom I was to addreſs myſelf. Mr Fox was juſt then gone out, and no ſucceſſor was as yet fixed upon. At laſt I had the pleaſure to find that Mr Pitt became the miniſter; and from that happy moment commenced the æra of all the ſucceſſes and glories of the laſt war. Now here, if an individual may be permitted to expreſs his private wiſh, and I think one may, at leaſt I will venture to hazard it; I ſhould wiſh that the preſent miniſters would adviſe his Majeſty to take that ſame great man, now Lord Chatham, to his councils, and to their aid; and that they would, as the miniſtry of the former reign did, lend him their majority. In the moment in which it was known that he had a lead in the councils, and the direction of the forces, of this country, in that moment we ſhould have peace in America, and ſhould lower the haughty creſt of France.

Thus much as to the ſtate of our negotiations with America. In my opinion, the ſtate of the French negotiation does not make any alteration in them. We never could have obtained peace without acknowledging the American independency; we never could have obtained any excluſive terms of commerce. The French treaty is not excluſive; and the ground is now open to us, if we are not too proud to tread upon it. If we loſe no more time, we may now have juſt as good terms as we could before have had. And whether we do it at firſt or laſt, with a good grace, or grudgingly and of neceſſity, the event will be the ſame; we muſt finally acknowledge the independency of the free ſtates. On the other hand, there is rather an advantage to be derived from this French notice; it may oblige miniſters to think of ſuch meaſures, and may juſtify them in adopting ſuch. Although it might have been wiſdom, prudence, and good policy, to have taken up, of their own motion, this meaſure; yet perhaps they would not have been ſo well juſtified in it as they will now be.

As to the apprehenſions and fears, almoſt to the deſpairing of our ſafety, which my Hon. friend has expreſſed, I own I do not feel theſe fears; and, with the leave of the Houſe, I will tell him the reaſon. I ſhall ſay nothing to the ſtate of our force or defence in Europe; I will ſpeak only to that part which it was once my buſineſs to underſtand. The ſhare I had laſt war in the plans as well as execution of the meaſures in America, give me ſome right to ſpeak with confidence; and I ſhall ſpeak out without reſerve. Thoſe who never knew, or thoſe who have forgotten my ſervices, may ſee all that I ſay, and perhaps more, juſtified, by referring to the ſecretary of ſtate's office, or the board of trade.

Having loſt thoſe provinces which experience hath ſhewn we could neither govern, nor ſubdue, nor conſequently maintain ourſelves in, by the ſyſtem we had adopted; I think, inſtead of being weaker, we may become the ſtronger, by the event. If we take ſuch part of the troops as we have now in America, and ſo place them in Canada and Nova Scotia as to put thoſe provinces out of inſult, at leaſt out of danger, we may certainly ſecure that point; and there can be no excuſe if we do not do it. We ſhall be able to maintain ourſelves in thoſe parts of the dominion which we do poſſeſs, and can govern. The reſt of the troops there, which are now employed to no effect, and to no end, may be ſo much additional effective ſtrength, which may be employed either offenſively in the Weſt Indies, or brought home for our defence here. The having loſt the provinces on the continent, will become a more urgent motive to keep good guard over thoſe of the iſles. The miniſters now will have it in their power to ſend a proper defence to the Weſt Indies; and they will become the ſafer by our loſſes in other parts.

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The great fleet, which ſeems at preſent totally uſeleſs and unemployed, may be ſo diſpoſed, that part of it may be ſtationed to cover and defend the ſea-line of our provinces, Nova Scotia, and Canada, and the fiſheries; another part may be ſent to ſtrengthen our ſquadrons in the Weſt Indies; while a third part ſhould be formed in a ſquadron, conſiſting of frigates, ſloops of war, and armed veſſels, and ſtationed about the Bahamas, ſo as to command and protect the *debouchee* of our Weſt-India navigation; with orders to join either the North-American or Weſt Indian ſquadron, as the caſe may require. I ſay, Sir, taking up and concluding our American negotiations wiſely, allowing facts to be facts, and concluding a peace with the Americans as independent ſtates, and then diſpoſing of our fleets and armies in America in ſome ſuch arrangement as I have mentioned; we ſhall not only be out of all fear of the French, but we ſhall begin to find, that we have a more collected, ſtronger, and effective force, than ever we could have had under our former circumſtances, and under our former ſyſtem of adminiſtering them.

In this confidence, therefore, paſſing by all idea of who are or who ſhould be our miniſters, which I am totally againſt mixing in this day's buſineſs, I am for the addreſs propoſed in every ſenſe and feeling of the reſentment it expreſſes."

Mr Conolly ſpoke of the dangerous ſtate of Ireland. He ſaid, that upon a late very exact numeration of the people in that kingdom, there were found to be 2,120,231; of which the Proteſtants were 677,804; that theſe Proteſtants were chiefly in the northern parts; and that, ſhould the French land in the ſouthern provinces any force that looked like being ſerious, there were at leaſt 150,000 ready to join them.

Mr Melliſh ſaid, "I little expected to have ſeen the time when this Houſe would tamely have ſubmitted to the inſolence of the Houſe of Bourbon. This is a declaration of war, intended as ſuch, and ought to be anſwered by us in the ſame ſtyle.—As to the meaſures to be purſued,—for our home defence the militia ſhould be called out both here and in Ireland: It ſhould be conſidered, whether the army in America could make any deciſive ſtroke; if not, it ſhould be drawn off; not for the defence of a Newfoundland fiſhery, Nova Scotia, or our Weſt-India iſlands; but for the attack and ſtorm of the French iſlands, to teach the inſolence of France what muſt ever be the conſequence, if they dared to affront, either the Britiſh flag, or the Britiſh arms."

Mr Jenkinſon, after obſerving, that our war with the Americans was a juſt war, and became a popular war, proceeded thus.

"The want of ſucceſs, and the length of its continuance, has at laſt brought upon us the inſults and meditated attacks of our enemies, the French, who are becomes their allies. And it ſeems as if it was the duty of a good man, who loves his country, to paint our affairs (become thus indeed perplexed) as tho' they were deſperate, and that we had not even the means of defence left to reſiſt any attack which the enemy might make upon us here at our own doors. The force that we have in Britain has been repreſented as nothing. Now, Sir, I may venture to affirm, on certain authority, that, excluſive of officers and ſerjeants, we have now in Britain 17,300 effective men, rank and file. As to the ſtate of our funds, the fall is not ſo great, as the means uſed by our enemies abroad, and our intereſted enemies at home, to ſink them, ought to have made them. The time was critical and perilous. There was a call in more countries than ours for money on loan: greater calls were ſtill expected; the very paper on your table would not have been preſented at this very moment, had it not been the moment in which the French politicians and their adviſers thought it would moſt affect the preſent loan. Inſtead of that effect, (by its not having affected it ſo much as they, and thoſe who knew more of the matter than they, expected), it has ſhewn the relative ſtrength of our credit. The loan has even roſe to-day; and I underſtand the firſt payment will be made.

But, Sir, credit, which is nothing but opinion, muſt from its nature be eſtimated as relative; having no abſolute baſis but truſt. The queſtion is not, Whether I ſhall truſt or not? but, Whom I had beſt truſt? In this view of it, which is the real one, all the monied world had rather truſt Great Britain than any other power whatſoever. While intereſted and party people decry our credit, look at that of France. The French could not borrow above

1,000,000l. and that loan is now twenty *per cent.* under par.

France, even in time of peace, has not been able to go on upon her peace-eſtabliſhment; and yet, under theſe circumſtances, ſhe has a marine to raiſe and form.

In ſhort, Sir, to ſpeak out, it is not our credit alone, it is not the French credit, it much more than ours, that is ſinking. This phantom of credit, whoſe whole foundation is truſt and opinion, and which, by a mutual concurrence of that opinion and truſt, has created funds, and become as money to the great trading maritime powers of Europe for ſo long a time, has now at laſt almoſt ſpent itſelf in its operation; and the great politicians of the world begin to look only to real force, ſupplied with real money; while the efficiency of the great maritime powers who have made their exertions on credit, is every where at the higheſt pitch to which it can go, and will every day decline.

The great military powers in the interior parts of Europe, who have amaſſed together great treaſures, and have modelled their ſubjects into great armies, will, in the next and ſucceeding period of time, become the predominant powers.

France and G. Britain, which have been the firſt and ſecond rate powers of the European world, will perhaps for the future be but of the third and fourth rate.

But it is not in the ſinking of credit only that France is diſtreſſed: the ſpirit of free inquiry, and the effects of an extended commerce, have introduced a ſpirit amongſt the French people that is wholly incompatible with their government. Contrary to all precedent, contrary to all ideas of that government, a reaſoning has propagated, and even entered into ſome of the lines of buſineſs, that the *exiſtence* is a *donne gratuite*, and that every individual has a right to judge of it. [37. 346.]

Beſides this, one bad effect of the zeal with which they affected to take up the American cauſe, and which they now learn in earneſt to have an affection for, has tainted their principles with the ſpirit of republicaniſm.

Theſe principles of liberty always diminiſh the force of government; and if they take root and grow up in France, we ſhall ſee that government as diſtracted and unſettled as any other. I do not therefore think we have much to fear from France. We may repoſe ourſelves on the ſuperior credit and actual ſtrength of our own government, and ought not to ſuffer any inſult to go unreſented."

Gen. Conway began by expreſſing the reſentment he felt, as a Briton, at the treatment we had received from France; and was ſorry to ſee the ſtate of humiliation this country muſt be in, that any nation had dared to conceive the idea of delivering ſuch an inſult. He did not, however, adopt the fears of an invaſion that had been expreſſed: In England we had, including the militia, 33,000 troops; beſides which he did not doubt, but that when our country was invaded, our rights and liberties attacked, every individual in the country would ſhew the ſame ſpirit that the Americans had done: and he thought that a pretty ſtrong example, and proof in fact, how impracticable a thing it was to invade a free country, while the ſpirit of liberty remained in it; which he hoped was not yet dead in this country. But though this was his idea reſpecting G. Britain, and an invaſion of it, he did not ſee that we were in any ſituation to carry on ſuch a war as that we were now threatened with: That what troops we had were moſtly loſt in a ſervice where they could do no good; nor did he ſee how it was poſſible to recruit them to their proper eſtabliſhment, much leſs to reinforce them ſo far as muſt now become neceſſary: That we had no allies to add to our own forces; and in this ſituation the force of the whole Houſe of Bourbon was now united to the power of America. When we look back to the advantages which we derived from that force laſt war, was there a man upon earth who could think it poſſible, now that force was againſt us, that we could ever ſhew our face, or appear upon the ſeas? That our trade muſt be totally undone: That, in ſhort, there remained nothing for us but to try to regain the Americans: There was no other meaſure we could poſſibly take, but to immediately adopt the propoſal thrown out by the Hon. Gentleman at his left hand [Gov. Pownall]: That he had proved to demonſtration, that there was no other method of having peace with America, but acknowledging them to be what they really were, and what they were determined to remain, independent ſtates, and making a treaty and alliance with them as ſuch: That peace

with

with America was abſolutely neceſſary; and that every other idea of peace was only deceiving ourſelves, and expoſing the public to a hazard that muſt end in diſappointment, if not ruin, to this country: That he thought he ſaw in the Houſe a ſecret conviction of the truth and neceſſity of this propoſition, which he hoped their good ſenſe would ripen into ſome act on the preſent occaſion; for if it did not, the opportunity to be derived of any good from it would be loſt, and we ſhould be at laſt obliged to come into that from neceſſity, which we might now make ſome merit of: That he always thought, as things were ſuffered to go on, that this would be the ground on which we muſt make peace at laſt; and that he had received great comfort from the proofs that the Hon. Gentleman had given that that ground was ſtill open to us. And indeed, as a further proof, that gentleman had communicated to him, ſince he ſpoke, a matter that did abſolutely confirm it; which was, that he had ſeen a letter of Dr Franklin's, ſhewn to him by the perſon to whom it was written, ſince the ſigning the treaty between France and America, wherein he ſaid, that if G. Britain would give up the idea of ſupremacy, and treat with the Americans as independent ſtates, ſhe might yet have peace with America. If that peace was neceſſary, as every body muſt ſee it was, what had we to do, but immediately to take up the idea that had been ſo fairly and manly thrown out?

Lord North could not ſee any great foundation for the preſent alarms of the public: if the ſtocks were now low, it was merely the effect of a ſudden panic, the general concomitant of a dread of war. Since he had come into the Houſe, he had received intelligence, that the firſt payment of the ſubſcriptions to the new loans had been made: the ſeeming backwardneſs to fill the loan was to be attributed to the largeneſs of the national debt, rather than to the approach of a war. G. Britain had always been ſo punctual in the payment of intereſt, that ſhe never can want money. The dread of an invaſion was a mere bugbear; and though ſuch a thing ſhould take place, the nation had very little reaſon to be apprehenſive for the conſequences. Our navy never was, at the commencement of a war, in ſuch a flouriſhing condition as it is at preſent; the new levies were almoſt completed, and would, together with old troops at home, form a body of 30,000 men for the defence of the kingdom. That the public might be the more at eaſe with regard to an invaſion, his Majeſty had reſolved to have recourſe to that conſtitutional meaſure ſo often recommended by gentlemen on the other ſide of the Houſe, and which, he hoped, would be ſufficient to ſilence all our fears, and ſet our minds at reſt: The object the King had in view was, to call out and embody the militia; which, he flattered himſelf, would be able, in conjunction with the regulars, ſo to guard the coaſts, as to make an invaſion a matter of too much difficulty to be attempted by our enemies. The inſult offered by France to this nation was of the moſt diſgraceful nature; his Majeſty, in reſentment, had recalled Lord Stormont, his ambaſſador at Verſailles; and as he knew that the honour of the nation was dear to every gentleman in the Houſe, ſo he truſted that there was not a man in it who would not riſk his life and fortune to wipe off the ſtain that it had received; and that conſequently no one would refuſe to agree to an addreſs, which was to aſſure the King, that he ſhould find in his faithful Commons every ſupport neceſſary to maintain the honour of his people, and the dignity of his crown.

Gov. Johnſtone obſerved, that he always had been, and ſtill was, againſt the independence of America. He always ſaw it in the light of imaginations and viſions, which gentlemen here were pleaſed to amuſe themſelves with. It was not the idea of America herſelf. He ſaid he was extremely ſorry to ſee the idea adopted here by gentlemen with whom he had acted; that if he found he had been acting with gentlemen who were ready to give up the ſupremacy of this country over America, and to acknowledge the independency of America, he would ſooner croſs the floor, and join thoſe miniſters, whoſe meaſures, in beginning and conducting this war, he had always diſapproved, than continue to act with thoſe gentlemen who were entailing ruin upon this country.

Mr Dundas [Lord Advocate] ſaid, if there was no help for it, and nothing elſe could be done, he ſhould rather wiſh for the propoſition thrown out by the Hon. Gentleman [Gov. Pownall], of forming a federal union, than loſing America totally, or letting her fall into

the hands of France. He did not chuſe to part with America as an enemy: but as that time, he thought, was not yet come, every meaſure ſhould be tried firſt; and if it was unavoidable, we could but acquieſce in what we could not prevent.

Sir George Yonge ſaid, Very well! you mean to come to that at laſt; and you now let us ſee you mean it.

Mr Pitt, Col. Barré, Mr Aubrey, and Lord Ongley, ſpoke in this debate.

On a diviſion, the numbers were, for the amendment 113, againſt it 263.

A Prayer, recited in the Jews ſynagogue at Paris, for the firſt time, on the 5th of September. Compoſed, in Hebrew, by Mardochee Venture, teacher of the Hebrew, Chaldee, Talmud, Italian, and Spaniſh languages, on occaſion of the Queen's pregnancy [444.], *and tranſlated by Mardochee Venture.*

LORD, the King rejoices in thy ſtrength; what joy does he not feel in thy ſalvation!

Thou haſt granted the deſire of his heart, and haſt not rejected the prayers of his mouth.

Thus is the man bleſſed who fears the Lord.

He who bleſſed our holy mothers, who viſited Sarah and Hannah in their affliction; he who bleſſed, ſuccoured, viſited, and comforted them, deliver our Sovereign Marie Antoinette-Joſephe-Jeanne Archduchеſs of Auſtria, Queen of France and Navarre, the well-beloved and very dear object of the joy of all France, and preſerve her in thy favour.

May the King of kings, through his compaſſion, preſerve thy life, keep thee from all danger, lighten the weight of thy conception, and happily ſupport thee to the time of thy delivery;—that, in thy favour, he revoke the general law, (Gen. iii. 16.), and ſay, *I will eaſe thee of thy burden, and thou ſhalt be delivered without grief*;—that he may give orders to his angels to conduct thy ſteps to the moment of thy labour with ſafety and happineſs;—and that, according to the promiſe of the prophet, thou mayſt be delivered without affliction, and bring us a male child without pain.

That the King of kings, through his compaſſion, may fulfil the deſires of thy heart; that he give to the Queen, his ſervant, a race of men powerful and virtuous; that he preſerve the fruit of her womb, and ſend forth from her boſom Kings and Sovereigns of nations; that the Queen be a joyful mother, and like a fruitful vine; that the ardent deſires of the nation be not deceived; that they may ſee the branches of the Houſe of Bourbon ſpread; that they may be beloved of the Moſt High, cheriſhed amongſt men; and that thoſe who ſee it may know that it is a branch bleſſed of the Lord.

That the King of kings, through his compaſſion, may ſpread joy in the heart of the King his father, and the Queen his mother; and that in them he fulfil theſe words: "The man ſhall rejoice in the produce of his loins, and the woman in the fruit of her womb:" That in this branch he exalt the glory of the kingdom, and that he prolong the Bourbon reign to the end of days.

Laſtly, That the King of kings, thro' his compaſſion, bleſs and preſerve the precious ſeed which he has formed in the womb of our auguſt Sovereign; that he ſanctify it therein; that he preſerve it from all diſorders and accidents, from the moment it ſhall ſee the light to the end of a long life; that he render it worthy the name of its anceſtors, and eſtabliſh him as the Sovereign of nations; that it give to poſterity Kings and Princes; that its hand be always victorious over its enemies; and that theſe words be accompliſhed in it: "I will bleſs and augment thy race;—thou ſhalt poſſeſs the towns of thy enemies;—in thy days Judah ſhall be ſaved, Iſrael remain in ſurety, and the Redeemer ſhall come to Sion."—May this be God's holy pleaſure. Amen.

The origin of News-papers.

IN the beginning of the ſixteenth century the republic of Venice was diſtracted with diſſenſions between ſome of their principal families: at that time there were in Venice ſeveral men of diſtinguiſhed abilities, who eſpouſed different parties; but, being members of the church, choſe to combat their adverſaries, and ſupport their cauſe, with their pen; and that their arguments might become univerſal, and fall into the hands of the meaneſt of the people, their productions were ſold for the ſmalleſt piece of coin then in circulation at Venice, which was called a *gazeta*; and from this, news papers have been named *gazettes*, and all writers of public intelligence *gazetteers*.

C. D.

Extraſt

Extracts from Bp G. H.'s Anſwer to Dr W. A-D.'s Letter. [504, 56.]

"What chiefly affected me during the peruſal of your pamphlet, (ſays our author in his introduction), was a real concern for the good of my country. For theſe two hundred years paſt, the Roman Catholics of theſe three nations have been under the moſt ſevere reſtraints by penal laws, which have been occaſionally put in execution againſt them in all the three kingdoms, with no ſmall ſeverity. By this means, about two millions of people in Ireland, and a very conſiderable number in G. Britain, have been rendered, in many reſpects, uſeleſs to their country, and incapable of ſerving her. Haraſſed at home by the ſeverity of theſe laws, and incapacitated to provide for themſelves in a manner ſuitable to their birth or inclination, great numbers of them have ſought an aſylum in foreign countries: and having found that encouragement abroad which was denied them at home, have, in return, done the moſt important ſervices to their benefactors, transferring to foreign ſtates thoſe fruits, both of their wiſdom and courage, which their native country refuſed to receive from them. To this France owes ſome of her braveſt brigades, and Auſtria her moſt diſtinguiſhed generals. Thoſe who remained at home, ſaw with deep regret the dire neceſſity which forced ſo many of their brethren into ſuch meaſures; but, reſigning themſelves to the will of Heaven, under their ſevere trials, they endeavoured, by a peaceable and ſubmiſſive behaviour, to convince their moſt inveterate enemies how little they deſerved ſuch treatment. Though deprived by law of all the privileges of our happy conſtitution, and looked upon as aliens and outlaws, rather than as ſubjects and citizens; yet their love for their country remained undiminiſhed; their daily prayer was for its happineſs and preſervation; and great numbers, both in the laſt war and at preſent, entered the public ſervice, and ventured their lives for her defence againſt the common enemy. Government was not inſenſible of all this, and therefore prudently reſolved to give them ſome indulgence.

Perhaps there never was a period wherein a ſtep of this kind was more ſolidly political, or better calculated to promote the common weal. After the ſurrender of Burgoyne's army [39. 658.], what an alarming proſpect appeared to the eyes of the nation! Every ſucceeding event tended only to increaſe the horror, and fill the minds of men with the moſt diſmal apprehenſions; the diſtreſſes and dangers of the nation called aloud for the aſſiſtance of every ſource of power which is within us; whilſt an application to foreign aids too forcibly proved a decay in our own vital principle. Nothing, therefore, could be better judged, in ſuch circumſtances, than to reunite to the ſtate ſuch a numerous body of faithful ſubjects, who were willing to give every aſſiſtance in their power to the public cauſe, and to ſpend their lives and fortunes in defence of their king and country. The Roman-Catholics themſelves ſaw, with reluctant ſhame and indignation, the mercenary arms of foreigners employed in defence of that conſtitution for which they were ready to die; and their hearts glowed with zeal to ſupport their ſinking country. Animated by theſe noble feelings, they preſumed, *like Eſther*, notwithſtanding their danger from the laws, to approach the throne, and preſented a loyal and affectionate addreſs to the King: in it they gently regretted their unhappy ſituation, which hindered them from being employed in his ſervice, and modeſtly made offer of their purſes and perſons to ſupport his Majeſty and their country whenever it ſhall pleaſe the legiſlature to employ them [264.]. Our gracious Sovereign, with that gentleneſs and condeſcenſion which is the peculiar ornament of his character, received them in peace, and *held out the golden ſceptre*. Encouraged by this goodneſs, they applied to Parliament for ſome mitigation of their hardſhips. The Parliament heard the propoſal with pleaſure: the Laws againſt them were conſidered; and, in that ſupreme judicature of the nation, were publicly declared to be "a diſgrace to the land, inconſiſtent with the principles of Chriſtianity, repugnant to ſound policy as well as to humanity, and dictated by a cruel, and even a diabolical policy." Not a ſingle voice was heard to contradict this judgement. The characters and conduct of the Roman-Catholics was alſo conſidered, and in that auguſt aſſembly, with the ſame unanimity, they were declared to be "amiable and worthy citizens, who daily exerciſe the moſt voluntary and moſt generous acts of charity

rity and humanity towards their fellow-ſubjects, and whoſe actions manifeſt a behaviour worthy both of good citizens and good Chriſtians." It was alſo further declared, "that their opinions are harmleſs, and merely ſpeculative; and which do not in the leaſt interfere with the quiet and tranquillity of the ſtate; that they are willing to ſerve his Majeſty to the utmoſt of their power, and wiſhed to give every proof, every pledge of their allegiance to the king and to the ſtate." In conſequence of ſuch authentic teſtimony, both of their innocence, and of the ſeverity of the laws againſt them, aſſerted by ſeveral in both Houſes, and contradicted by none, their petition was immediately granted; the laws they moſt complained of were repealed [393.]; and not ſo much as one diſſentient voice appeared to oppoſe it.

The nation, ſenſible of the happy conſequences of this ſtep, and glad to ſee ſo many of its ſeparated members reunited again to the body, rejoiced on the occaſion; and, except a few peeviſh reflections that appeared in ſome of the public prints, dictated by illiberal ſpleen, nothing was to be heard but expreſſions of congratulation and approbation. — Even in the general aſſembly of the church of Scotland, when a motion was made to remonſtrate againſt the repeal, it was rejected by a majority of about a hundred voices [270.]; and, during the debate, many of the moſt diſtinguiſhed members of that venerable body ſpoke in favour of the repeal, and with high approbation of what was then going on in parliament. So that we may ſay with truth, that the great body of both nations were convinced of the propriety of the meaſure, and rejoiced at the happy effects they expected from it.

But the more Britain rejoiced at this happy event, the more France was confounded. Political France! whoſe eyes are always open to her own intereſt, well ſaw the fatal tendency of ſuch a ſtep to her: No ſooner was it known there that the act was paſſed in favour of the Roman-Catholics, than an univerſal damp was ſeen on every countenance, and the general cry was, "Voila deux cens mille hommes armez contre nous!" — "See two hundred thouſand men armed againſt us!" They lamented to think that their Iriſh brigades muſt now fall to the ground; and that they could no longer expect to be ſupported by a diſaffected party among ourſelves, in caſe they ſhould invade us. And to ſhew to what length they carried their regret, the ſtudents of the Engliſh college at Douay wanted to give public thanks to God, in their church, for the happy event; but they durſt not do it. Of all this I am informed by gentlemen of the utmoſt veracity, who were in France at the time, and were eye and ear witneſſes of what paſſed. Theſe unqueſtionable facts ſhew, beyond reply, the propriety of the repeal, and the advantages that may be expected from it to this country: the general voice of the nation atteſts it, and our natural enemies themſelves, with ſorrow, acknowledge it. The Roman-Catholics in England and Ireland, where the repeal has already taken place, have not been wanting in their dutiful correſpondence; they have given every proof required of their attachment to their king and country; and, in the moſt ſacred and ſolemn manner [323.], purged themſelves, and their religion, of thoſe execrable tenets, which had been ſo frequently, though moſt unjuſtly, laid to their charge."

Towards the end of this Anſwer, p. 145. we are told, that our author had a conſiderable hand in ſetting on foot, and promoting, the bill in parliament for the relief of perſons in England profeſſing the Popiſh religion [393.]; and that he made a journey to London laſt ſpring ſolely on that account.

As to the indulgence from Pope Clement VI. granted to the King and Queen of France [505.],— Bp H. ſays, Dacherius, a man of learning and curioſity, who lived about the middle of the laſt century, took a pleaſure in examining collections of old manuſcripts, and publiſhed them under the title of *Spicilegium*, among which is this letter. The *Spicilegium* was publiſhed in 1661, (not 1461, as Dr A.-D. makes it, p. 6.), the letter is dated in 1351, and no mention is made of ſuch an indulgence, or ſuch a letter, in any contemporary writer, nor in the lives of K. John of France or of Clement VI. Even Fleury, who omits no opportunity, in his Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, of expoſing the foibles of every Pope, and who is very ſevere upon this very Clement, when he mentions ſeveral privileges granted by him to John King of France, refers to his other letters publiſhed in the *Spicilegium*, but ſays not one word of this; which is a proof that he

he did not think it authentic: and even Dacherius, who gives judicious obſervations on the other pieces he publiſhes, ſays not one word of this letter. It was unheard of till three hundred years after its date.

Simanca, whom Dr A.-D. affirms to be a doctor, an eminent divine and caſuiſt of the Romiſh church, Bp H. ſays, was not a divine, but a lawyer, profeſſor of Civil and Canon law in Salamanca, and afterwards a judge in Valadolid;—"a poor Spaniſh lawyer, (he adds), a man of no note, his name ſcarce known among Roman-Catholics; not a divine, but an obſcure pettifogger, who publiſhes his Inſtitutions on ſome branches of the law, perhaps to make a penny by it, and gives it the pompous name of *Catholic Inſtitutions*.

Martinus Gilbertus and Marius Salomonius [505.], Bp H. ſays, are even in worſe condition than Simanca.

"In every Chriſtian kingdom (ſays our author afterwards) the civil power has thought it neceſſary, in certain circumſtances, to enact laws againſt heretics. Where the Catholic religion is the one only eſtabliſhed religion in a nation, and all the people join together in that communion, every attempt to bring in any innovation in religion muſt neceſſarily be attended with diviſions, diſſenſions, and civil broils; and the experience of all paſt ages ſhows the fatal conſequences which theſe never fail to produce in the ſtate. The church has, at all times, thought it her inherent duty to watch over the faith, as well as the morals of her children; and, when her charitable endeavours to reclaim novelliſts, proved ineffectual to reduce them to their duty; in order to prevent the contagion from ſpreading, and corrupting others, ſhe has judged it neceſſary to cut them off from her communion, and ſet a mark upon them, as a people to be ſhunned and avoided by the faithful." For the church's authority to do this, he cites Tit. iii. 10.; 2 Jo. x. 10.; Rom. xvi. 17. 18.; Gal. i. 8. 9.; 1 Cor. v. 9. &c.—From the laſt quotation, he ſays, the church "receives another regulation, which ſhe carefully obſerves, namely, that it is only with her own children that ſhe muſt behave ſo, leaving thoſe who are out of her communion to be judged by God as he ſees proper."——"Farther than this (continues our author) the church does not pretend to go. But the civil powers are by no means content with this in the caſe of hereſy: they conſider all novelties in religion, not only as crimes againſt the majeſty of God, but alſo as highly criminal againſt the ſtate, and ſubverſive of the public tranquillity: they obſerved, that whenever any hereſy appeared, no ſooner was a party formed in its favour, than immediately ſeditions, inſurrections, and rebellions, were the fatal conſequences of it.—— Had heretics, when condemned by the church, ſubmitted to her judgement, or, though they ſtill retained their erroneous opinions, had they kept them to themſelves, and not endeavoured to corrupt others, in all probability the ſtate would never have interfered: but this never was, nor ever will be the genius of hereſy. On the contrary, no ſooner was any hereſy condemned by the church, than immediately the hue and cry was raiſed by thoſe who embraced it againſt her paſtors; they complained of injuſtice, proteſted their innocence, parties and cabals were formed to ſupport them, and whenever they thought themſelves ſufficiently ſtrengthened, they took the field, propogated their doctrine by the ſword, often ſhook the ſtate itſelf to its foundations, and ſometimes even overturned it entirely. The Arians and Donatiſts are proofs of this in ancient times; the Albigenſes in France, the Wickliffites in England, and Huſſites in Bohemia, ſhow the truth of it in the middle ages; and, were it not perhaps rather too touching, other more ſtriking examples might be given nearer our own days.—— Dr Heylin, in his animadverſions on Fuller's Church Hiſtory, ſays, Wickliffe's opinions were contrary to peace and civil order: for he declared *againſt the lawfulneſs of oaths*, and *required an exact probity to give a title to property and power*: he affirmed, *that an ill man forfeits his right to dominion*; and *that as long as a prince continues in mortal ſin, his prerogative is loſt*. Here, under the cover of religion, the moſt dazzling temptations and unbounded views are laid open to the populace, and to ſuch of their leaders as choſe, for the ſake of dominion and power, to put on the maſk of ſanctity."

"But here (proceeds our author) we muſt carefully remark, that theſe very laws ſubſiſt only where the Roman-Catholic religion is the univerſally-received religion of the country, and when a new hereſy appears among them, and has not yet

yet taken root. For when, through the diſpoſition of Divine Providence, any new ſyſtem of religion prevails, and is eſtabliſhed, theſe laws have no more place; the Roman-Catholics ceaſe to exert even their ſpiritual juriſdiction againſt it, and by their principles, in order to reſtore religion, are obliged to return to preaching and ſufferings. On this account, in Germany, Catholics live in perfect good neighbourhood with Proteſtants, even in thoſe very ſtates where the legiſlative power is wholly Catholic; — and in Rome itſelf, as well as in all Catholic countries, when Proteſtants go in among them, whether as viſitors or to reſide, ſo far are they from being treated as excommunicated perſons, that every mark of the moſt cordial charity and benevolence is ſhewn them by all ranks of people with whom they have any communication: as is well known to numbers from this very country. Proteſtants who reſide among Catholics in the commercial way, find as much fidelity, and as ſtrict juſtice, obſerved by them, as it is poſſible to find in any Proteſtant country; and Proteſtant ſtates who employ their Catholic ſubjects in their armies, as in Holland and Germany, find them as faithful, and as much attached to their Proteſtant ſovereigns, and as ready to fight for them againſt their Catholic enemies, if not more ſo, than they find even in their Proteſtant ſubjects themſelves. From all which it is plain, that all the laws made in Roman-Catholic countries, whether civil or eccleſiaſtical, againſt heretics, are only particular laws made againſt their own ſubjects for particular ends, and exerted againſt them only in particular circumſtances."

"Let us now take a view of what theſe authors ſay. Simancа and Salomonius are lawyers; they are writing commentaries on the laws againſt heretics, which were in force in thoſe countries where they lived. A Roman-Catholic, when excommunicated, ſay they, is deprived of all power and authority. — Do you think, that becauſe theſe lawyers are of opinion, that in the particular circumſtances above ſpecified, a heretic is by the law deprived of all power over his children and ſlaves, that therefore the Roman-Catholics, by the principles of their religion, think it lawful to break faith with heretics on any other occaſion, where not one of theſe circumſtances are to be found? — Has not the legiſlature in every ſtate a power to deprive its ſubjects of their civil rights, in puniſhment of any crime they may commit? and in ſuch caſes, are not thoſe who owed them any duty in conſequence of ſuch rights, freed from the obligation of paying that duty? And if they refuſe to pay where it is no longer due, will you ſay that ſuch refuſal is a breach of faith? —

Compare this to a ſimilar caſe among ourſelves. By the penal laws enacted in Ireland in the reign of Q. Anne, if a Roman-Catholic poſſeſs a landed eſtate, and his ſon become Proteſtant, he is thereby impowered to deprive his father of his eſtate, and to take poſſeſſion of it himſelf, and to turn his father out of doors when he pleaſes; and, alas! to the diſgrace of human nature, that inhuman act has been numberleſs times put in execution ſince it was made. In this country, by an act paſſed in the reign of K. William, in 1700, the next Proteſtant heir of an eſtate can turn out the Catholic poſſeſſor when he pleaſes, and take the eſtate to himſelf; and the Proteſtant friends can take his children from him, and bring them up as they think proper: and by the ſame act, if a Proteſtant ſells an eſtate to a Roman Catholic, and receives the price for it, he can the next day turn the Catholic purchaſer out of doors, take back the eſtate into his own poſſeſſion, and at the ſame time retain every farthing of the price he received for it. Now, if any lawyer ſhould think proper to write a commentary upon theſe laws, and unfold the conſequences of them, after repeating the laws themſelves, he might with all truth ſay, — "Whence it follows, that it is lawful for a Proteſtant ſon to deprive his Catholic father of his eſtate, turn him out of doors, and reduce him to beggary: for, becauſe he is a Papiſt, he forfeits his title to all kind of dominion whatſoever; natural, over his children, who, by his being Papiſt, not only become their own maſters, but are intitled to rob him of all he has; civil over his eſtate, the rights to which he totally loſes; and political over his vaſſals, who are no longer obliged to obey him; and that it is lawful for the next Proteſtant heir to do the ſame to his Popiſh kinſman." Still further: "That it is lawful for Proteſtants to cheat and deceive Papiſts; to rob them of their money, under colour of a fair bargain, and to betray the ſacred truſt of confidence their Popiſh friend repoſed in them." — Suppoſe,

poſe, I ſay, that any commentator upon theſe laws ſhould draw theſe conſequences from them, what would you think of them? or what would you ſay to them? Suppoſe, ſtill further, that the Roman-Catholics in other countries, on reading theſe laws, and this commentary on them; and ſeeing from the laws themſelves, that they were enacted out of a religious motive, and as a ſupport and defence of the Proteſtant cauſe, ſhould thereupon conclude, that the Proteſtants of Britain and Ireland were authoriſed, by their religion, to ſubvert the moſt fundamental laws of God and nature, in regard to Papiſts; — to break the moſt ſacred ties of children to their parents; — to rob, cheat, and deſtroy Papiſts wherever they could with impunity; — to break all faith, and ſtand to no bargain with them, &c. what would you think of ſuch a concluſion? — But out of a regard to my country, I forbear making any further application, or puſhing this theme as far as it would go?"

To the author of the SCOTS MAGAZINE.

SIR, *Edinburgh, Nov.* 1778.

AS our clergy are directed [565.] to ſtudy the Popiſh controverſy, ſo as to guard their flocks againſt the infection of that religion, I hope you'll pay due attention to G. H.'s Anſwer to W. A.-D.'s Letter, that they may ſee, and qualify themſelves to counteract, the arguments urged by that gentleman in defence of Popery.

A deteſtation of perſecution for conſcience ſake, is expreſſed by almoſt every one that ſpeaks or writes on this ſubject, and yet many of them ſtrenuouſly oppoſe a repeal of the laws againſt Popery. As however ſome of theſe laws are confeſſedly ſanguinary, and rigorous in a high degree, I think it would do honour to our clergy, and be of real ſervice to the Proteſtant religion, if they would frame a bill for the repeal of ſuch of them as they think unjuſt, and at the ſame time confirm and re-enact ſuch as they think neceſſary for the ſecurity of Proteſtantiſm, and promote with all their intereſt the bringing in and paſſing of ſuch a bill.

Should ſuch a bill be paſſed, which I ſhould be heartily glad to ſee, might I be allowed to requeſt the R. R. G. H. that as he has been ſo ſucceſsful in mitigating the rigours of perſecution in this country, he would next take a journey to Spain and Portugal, as he did laſt ſpring to London [590.], and exert himſelf to procure in thoſe countries a mitigation of the laws againſt Proteſtants? — This would ſhow a liberality of ſentiment, and a regard for liberty of conſcience, unconfined to a particular denomination of Chriſtians: for, ſurely, orthodoxy can never juſtify perſecution. His ſucceſs here in a Proteſtant country might properly be urged as an argument with the people of his own religion. —— Both he and his Rev. antagoniſt have ſometimes given previous notice in the newspapers of their deſigns, I ſhould therefore be happy to ſee this gentleman ſignify his intention of endeavouring to procure ſome charitable equivalent to Proteſtants in Roman-Catholic countries, for the relief given, and that I hope ſhall be given, in this country, to Roman Catholics. —— I am, &c.

LIBERTAS.

SIR, *Edinburgh, Nov.* 1778.

IT was to be imagined, that G. H. would, at leaſt at this time, have varniſhed over the flaws of his religion with all the ſkill he is poſſeſſed of, and covered her ſhameful parts with the utmoſt ſolicitude from the public eye. Whether he has done all that could be done; whether he is a bungling artiſt; or whether, as he thinks Popery the only true religion, that he therefore lays it down as a firſt principle, That Papiſts have a right to do what would be the higheſt injuſtice in every other ſect, is not worth the inquiry. One thing, however, is ſufficiently evident, he has proved, beyond contradiction, that *perſecution*, for *matters of opinion*, for *conſcience ſake*, is an avowed doctrine of the church of Rome. Nay, he has done more; he has ſhewn, by fair inference from his principles, that every Proteſtant church, in obedience to the precepts of the New Teſtament, is bound to excommunicate, and cut off from her communion, as "rotten members," all perſons who are not of the *eſtabliſhed* religion of the land. And further, he has kindly taught us, that every Proteſtant government, for the preſervation of the public tranquillity, ought to enact againſt ſuch perſons ſevere penal ſtatutes, and execute them with rigour.

He has wiſely choſen to inform us of theſe principles at a time when Papiſts are demanding a free toleration; at a time when he is writing for that very purpoſe, and endeavouring to place Pope-

ry in the beſt light poſſible; and at a time when the nation ſeems willing to put them on a footing with other diſſenters from the eſtabliſhed church, would the head of that religion, and Papiſts themſelves, renounce thoſe principles which render them dangerous members of a Proteſtant community, with equal ſolemnity, and in as legal a manner, as they have repeatedly avowed them.

Mr H.'s conduct in all this is rather ſingular. His own words, however, will inform you, that I advance nothing but the truth. In his anſwer to W. A.-D.'s Letter, p. 34. he ſays, "Where the Catholic religion is the one only *eſtabliſhed* religion in a nation, and all the people join together in that communion, every attempt to bring in any innovation in religion muſt neceſſarily be attended with diviſions, diſſenſions, and civil broils, &c.—The church has, at all times, thought it her inherent duty to watch over the faith, as well as the morals of her children; and when her charitable endeavours to reclaim novelliſts, proved ineffectual to reduce them to their duty; in order to prevent the contagion from ſpreading, and corrupting others, ſhe has judged it neceſſary to cut them off from her communion, and ſet a mark upon them, as a people to be ſhunned and avoided by the faithful [591.]." Having afterwards produced many texts of ſcripture in ſupport of his opinion, he goes on, p. 35. "Authoriſed, in this manner, by the word of God, or rather in obedience to ſo many repeated commands of that divine word, the church, when any of her children obſtinately adhere to any falſe and heretical doctrine, not only cuts them off ſimply from her communion; but alſo conſiders them in the ſame infamous light in which the Apoſtle propoſes them, commands all her children to avoid their company, and forbids all kind of communication with them." &c.

Let us now apply G. H.'s diſplay of the Popiſh doctrine to ourſelves, and to Roman-Catholics in theſe lands. The Proteſtant is the only *eſtabliſhed* religion in G. Britain; we imagine that Papiſts "obſtinately adhere to falſe and heretical doctrine;" we muſt, therefore, as good Chriſtians, "in obedience to many repeated commands of the divine word, not only cut them off ſimply from our communion; but alſo conſider them in an infamous light, and forbid all kind of communication with them." It is to be obſerved, that G. H. expreſſes the ſentiments of his church in the ſofteſt terms. The fact is, that Popiſh excommunication, which is the puniſhment he avers ought, by divine warrant, to be inflicted on all thoſe who are not of the *eſtabliſhed* religion of the country, almoſt totally annihilates the excommunicated perſon's legal exiſtence: He cannot marry, give teſtimony, make a will, &c.; in ſhort, he is dead to all the advantages of ſociety, and only alive to its puniſhments, while his ſoul * is devoted to the infernal fiends. In this manner, therefore, ought we, according to G. H. to treat all who are not of the eſtabliſhed religion, and eſpecially Papiſts.

But G. H. goes on to inſtruct us in the art of perſecution. He informs us, p. 37. "Such is the way the *church* behaves in this delicate matter. But the *civil powers* are by no means content with this in the caſe of *hereſy*; they conſider all novelties in religion, cauſing diviſions and offences, contrary to the doctrine we have learned, not only as crimes againſt the majeſty of God, but alſo as highly criminal againſt the ſtate, and ſubverſive of the public tranquillity." He then proceeds to tell us, that *hereſy* (which in all lands is juſt what the governing powers chuſe to term ſo) has conſtantly been productive of ſedition and rebellion; and afterwards goes on, p. 38. "The civil powers, therefore, ſeeing this always to be the caſe with novelties in religion; and eſpecially with thoſe among them who expreſsly taught, and propagated, doctrines inconſiſtent with the public tranquillity, and manifeſtly encouraging ſedition and rebellion, thought it their indiſpenſable duty, for the ſecurity of the ſtate, and neceſſary for their own preſervation, to make ſevere laws againſt *heretics*, affecting ſometimes their purſes, ſometimes their liberty, and ſometimes even there life itſelf [591.]." It was therefore highly reaſonable, and "indiſpenſable duty," according to G. H. that our government, in humble imitation of the civil powers in all Roman-Catholic ſtates †, ſhould enact penal ſtatutes againſt all thoſe we deem *heretics* in this

* "Animam tuam devovemus diabolis infernis." Part of the ſentence pronounced againſt Huſs in the Council of Conſtance.

† Our penal ſtatutes are, in fact, mere copies of the Popiſh perſecuting laws, allowing for local and temporary circumſtances.

land,

land, more eſpecially againſt Papiſts, "who expreſsly teach and propagate doctrines inconſiſtent with the public tranquillity." And this was the more neceſſary, as the church with us, thank God! is by no means upon a level with the church of Rome with regard to the power of repreſſing *hereſy*. Our church does not ſo boldly arrogate to itſelf the *imperium in imperio*, of which the Popiſh hierarchy is ſo obſtinately tenacious. The ſtate therefore, according to G. H.'s ſtrain of reaſoning, was to make up by its activity and vigour, for the want of power in the church. The reſult of all this is, that Papiſts in Britain, and in every Proteſtant country, ſhould be deprived of all their civil rights, and their ſouls conſigned to Satan by the church; that their poſſeſſions ſhould be ſeized by the exchequer, and their bodies made over to the hangman by the ſtate! How would G. H. reliſh the execution of this his *indiſpenſable duty* of *church* and *ſtate*?

I dare ſay G. H. did not mean that we ſhould ſee things in this point of view, and yet in this light they muſt ſtrike the moſt inattentive obſerver. But he has no cauſe for fear: let him poſſeſs his ſoul in peace. All that either he, or the united ſophiſtry of Rome, can advance, is not capable, at this day, of perſuading the Britiſh legiſlature to treat the moſt *bigotted Papiſt* in the ſame way that G. H. aſſures us Papiſts are indiſpenſably obliged, by the laws of God and man, to treat every *heretic*.

It will be obſerved, that I have all along granted him his own ſtate of things. I have allowed him the diſtinction he contends for between that ſpecies of perſecution he attributes to his *church*, and the more ſanguinary kind, which he gives ſolely to the *ſtate*; though he himſelf has totally ruined this happy diſtinction. Speaking of the perſecuting laws againſt *heretics*, he ſays, p. 45. "Theſe Imperial laws are much more ancient than any Canon law upon the ſubject; and all that the Canon law afterwards did, was to *approve*, and *adopt into its code*, theſe laws of the ſtate made long before." Now, I appeal to the common ſenſe of mankind, if *approving* of laws, and *adopting them into the code* of any ſociety, be not the cleareſt proof, that the ſociety which does ſo, means them to be legal rules for the government of its actions. Much of our law in Scotland is originally Roman law: ſhould we ſay, thoſe parts of it we have *adopted* had no legal force, becauſe they were not originally our own, but "made long before," would not the aſſertion be moſt ſtrikingly ridiculous?

I ſhall take my leave of G. H. at preſent, with a remark on a curious piece of information he gives us. He ſays, p. 40. "But here we muſt carefully remark, that theſe very (perſecuting) laws ſubſiſt only where the Roman-Catholic religion is the univerſally received religion of the country, and when a new hereſy appears among them, and has not yet taken root: for when, through the diſpoſition of Divine Providence, any new ſyſtem of religion prevails, and is *eſtabliſhed*, theſe laws have no more place; the Roman-Catholics ceaſe to exert even their ſpiritual juriſdiction againſt it; and by their principles, in order to reſtore religion, are obliged to return to *preaching* and ſufferings [592.]." We are highly obliged to G. H. for acquainting us, that, as the Proteſtant religion happens to be the eſtabliſhed religion of this country, neither he, nor his aſſociates, can put in execution either the *ſacerdotal* or *civil* laws againſt us, but muſt have recourſe to *preaching*; which, being interpreted, means, that they muſt, with all their ſkill and attention, make as many *proſelytes* as they can. The information, however, was unneceſſary. Common ſenſe had already taught Proteſtants, that there was no poſſibility of their acting in any other manner; and they muſt ſmile at the merit which is aſſumed on the occaſion. To be *able* to perſecute, when there is no *power* of perſecution remaining, would be a greater miracle than any G. H. pretends his church is in poſſeſſion of. He is not, however, ſo ingenious as the *ſainted luminaries* of his church; for he does not give us the reaſons for her conduct. I might produce many of them who ſupply this deficiency; but, for the ſake of brevity, I ſhall content myſelf with the teſtimony of his favourite St Thomas Aquinas. He aſſures us, that the *church*, when *not* triumphant, abſtains from *perſecution*, merely "Quod, illo tempore, non habet poteſtatem terrenos principes *compeſcendi*." 2do. quart. 12. art. 2. "becauſe ſhe has not then the power of *curbing* the princes of the earth." The laying down the doctrine, with its attendant reaſon, places things in a clear light. A late advocate for perſecution in France, preſents them, if poſſible, in a ſtill more luminous point of view. "If

you have among you (ſays he) *many* hereties, be *prudent*, and *perſuade* them; if only *a few*, employ the *gallows* and the *galleys*:—you will find this method a good one." *L'accord de la Rel. et de l'Humanité.*

Cal. Merc. LUCIAN.

Anecdote of the late Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON, *Superintendent of Indian affairs in America.*

SOon after Sir William had been appointed to the above place, he wrote to England for ſome ſuits of cloaths richly laced. When they arrived at Sir William's, Hendrick, king of the five nations of Mohawks, was preſent, and particularly admired them; but without ſaying any thing at that time to Sir William. In a few days Hendrick called on Sir William, and acquainted him that he had a dream. On Sir William's enquiring what it was, he told him, he had dreamed that he had given him one of thoſe fine ſuits which he had lately received from over the *great water*. Sir William took the hint, and immediately preſented him with one of the richeſt ſuits. Hendrick, highly pleaſed with the generoſity of Sir William, retired. Sir William, ſome time after this, happening to be in company with Hendrick, told him, that he had alſo had a dream. Hendrick being very ſolicitous to know what it was, Sir William informed him, he had dreamed, that he (Hendrick) had made him a preſent of a particular tract of land (the moſt valuable on the Mohawk river) of about 5000 acres. Hendrick preſented him with the land immediately; with this ſhrewd remark: "Now, Sir William, I will never dream with you again; you dream too hard for me."—The above tract of land is called to this hour, *Sir William's Dreaming Land.*

An infallible method of cure for the Gripes in Horſes and horned cattle.

AS ſoon as you perceive the firſt ſymptoms of that diſorder, fold a large ſack or coarſe ſheet in four; let it remain ſome time in boiling water; then carry the veſſel near the animal, and clap the ſheet or ſack on his loins, covering it over with a warm blanket. The animal muſt be kept in a cloſe place, and ſafe from any cold air. The pain is removed in leſs than eight minutes, and you are certain of the cure being completed when the animal ſtales.

AMERICA. [551.]

The following authentic account, letter, ſpeech, and reply, have been publiſhed.

"*Philadelphia, Aug.* 11. 1778.

LAST Thurſday being the day appointed by Congreſs for the audience of the Sieur Gerard, miniſter plenipotentiary from his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, that miniſter received audience accordingly. In purſuance of the ceremonial eſtabliſhed by Congreſs, the Hon. Richard Henry Lee, Eſq; one of the delegates from Virginia, and the Hon. Samuel Adams, Eſq; one of the delegates from Maſſachuſet's-bay, in a coach and ſix, provided by Congreſs, waited upon the miniſter at his houſe. In a few minutes the miniſter and the two delegates entered the coach, Mr Lee placing himſelf at the miniſter's left hand on the back ſeat, Mr Adams occupying the front-ſeat; the miniſter's chariot being behind received his ſecretary. The carriages being arrived at the ſtate-houſe in this city, the two members of congreſs, placing themſelves at the miniſter's left hand, a little before one o'clock, introduced him to his chair in the congreſs chamber; the Preſident and Congreſs ſitting. The miniſter being ſeated, he gave his credentials into the hands of his ſecretary; who advanced, and delivered them to the Preſident. The ſecretary of congreſs then read, and tranſlated them; which being done, Mr Lee announced the miniſter to the Preſident and Congreſs. At this time, the Preſident, the Congreſs, and the Miniſter, roſe together: he bowed to the Preſident and the Congreſs; they bowed to him: whereupon the whole ſeated themſelves. In a moment, the miniſter roſe, and made a ſpeech to Congreſs, they ſitting. The ſpeech being finiſhed, the miniſter ſat down, and giving a copy of his ſpeech to his ſecretary, he preſented it to the Preſident. The Preſident and the Congreſs then roſe, and the Preſident pronounced their anſwer to the ſpeech, the Miniſter ſtanding. The anſwer being ended, the whole were again ſeated, and the Preſident giving a copy of the anſwer to the ſecretary of Congreſs, he preſented it to the miniſter. The Preſident, the Congreſs, and Miniſter, then again roſe together: the miniſter bowed to the Preſident, who returned the ſalute; and then to the Congreſs, who alſo bowed in

in return: and the miniſter having bowed to the Preſident, and received his bow, he withdrew, and was attended home in the ſame manner in which he had been conducted to the audience.

Within the bar of the houſe, the Congreſs formed a ſemicircle on each ſide of the Preſident and the Miniſter; the Preſident ſitting at one extremity of the circle, at a table upon a platform elevated two ſteps; the Miniſter ſitting at the oppoſite extremity of the circle in an arm-chair upon the ſame level with the Congreſs. The door of the congreſs chamber being thrown open, below the bar, above 200 gentlemen were admitted to the audience, among whom were the vice-preſident of the ſupreme executive council of Pennſylvania, the ſupreme executive council, the ſpeaker, and members of the houſe of aſſembly, ſeveral foreigners of diſtinction, and officers of the army.

The audience being over, the congreſs and the miniſter, at a proper hour, repaired to an entertainment by Congreſs given to the miniſter; at which were preſent by invitation, ſeveral foreigners of diſtinction and gentlemen of public character. The entertainment was conducted with a decorum ſuited to the occaſion; and gave perfect ſatisfaction to the whole company.

In Congreſs, Aug. 6. 1778.

According to order, the Honourable the Sieur Gerard being introduced to an audience by the two members for that purpoſe appointed, and being ſeated in his chair, his ſecretary delivered to the Preſident a letter from his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, which was read in the words following.

"Very Dear Great Friends and Allies,

THE treaties which we have ſigned with you, in conſequence of the propoſals your commiſſioners made to us in your behalf, are a certain aſſurance of our affection for the United States in general, and for each of them in particular, as well as of the intereſt we take, and conſtantly ſhall take, in their happineſs and proſperity. It is to convince you more particularly of this, that we have nominated the Sieur Gerard, ſecretary of our council of ſtate, to reſide among you in the quality of our miniſter-plenipotentiary. He is the better acquainted with our ſentiments toward you, and the more capable of teſtifying the ſame to you, as he was intruſted on our part to negotiate with your commiſſioners, and ſigned with them the treaties which cement our union. We pray you to give full credit to all he ſhall communicate to you from us, more eſpecially when he ſhall aſſure you of our affection and conſtant friendſhip for you. We pray God, Very Dear Great Friends and Allies, to have you in his holy keeping. Your good friend and ally,

LOUIS.

Verſailles, March 28. 1778.

GRAVIER DE VERGENNES.

To our Very Dear Great Friends the Preſident and Members of the General Congreſs of North America."

The miniſter was then announced to the Preſident and the Houſe; whereupon he aroſe, and addreſſed Congreſs in a ſpeech; which when he had finiſhed, his ſecretary delivered the ſame in writing to the Preſident, as follows.

"Gentlemen,

THE connection formed by the King, my maſter, with the United States of America, is ſo agreeable to him, that he could no longer delay ſending me to reſide among you for the purpoſe of cementing it. It will give his Majeſty great ſatisfaction to learn, that the ſentiments which have ſhone forth on this occaſion, juſtify that confidence with which he hath been inſpired by the zeal and character of the commiſſioners of the United States in France, the wiſdom and fortitude which have directed the reſolutions of Congreſs, and the courage and perſeverance of the people they repreſent; a confidence which you know, Gentlemen, has been the baſis of that truly amicable and diſintereſted ſyſtem on which he hath treated with the United States.

It is not his Majeſty's fault that the engagements he hath entered into did not eſtabliſh your independence and repoſe without the further effuſion of blood, and without aggravating the calamities of mankind, whoſe happineſs it is his higheſt ambition to promote and ſecure. But ſince the hoſtile meaſures and deſigns of the common enemy have given to engagements purely eventual, an immediate, poſitive, permanent, and indiſſoluble force, it is the opinion of the King my maſter, that the allies ſhould turn their whole attention to fulfil thoſe engagements in the manner moſt uſeful to the common cauſe, and beſt calculated

to

to obtain that peace which is the object of the alliance.

It is upon this principle his Majeſty hath haſtened to ſend you a powerful aſſiſtance, which you owe only to his friendſhip, to the ſincere regard he has for every thing which relates to the advantage of the United States, and to his deſire of contributing with efficacy to eſtabliſh your repoſe and proſperity upon an honourable and ſolid foundation. And, further, it is his expectation, that the principles which may be adopted by the reſpective governments, will tend to ſtrengthen thoſe bonds of union which have originated in the mutual intereſt of the two nations.

The principal object of my inſtructions is to connect the intereſts of France with thoſe of the United States. I flatter myſelf, Gentlemen, that my paſt conduct in the affairs which concern them, hath already convinced you of the determination I feel to endeavour to obey my inſtructions in ſuch a manner as to deſerve the confidence of Congreſs, the friendſhip of its members, and the eſteem of the citizens of America. GERARD.

To which the Preſident was pleaſed to return the following anſwer.

"SIR,

THE treaties between his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty and the United States of America, ſo fully demonſtrate his wiſdom and his magnanimity as to command the reverence of all nations. The virtuous citizens of America in particular can never forget his beneficent attention to their violated rights; nor ceaſe to acknowledge the hand of a gracious Providence in raiſing them up ſo powerful and illuſtrious a friend. It is the hope and opinion of Congreſs, that the confidence his Majeſty repoſes in the firmneſs of theſe States, will receive additional ſtrength from every day's experience.

This aſſembly are convinced, Sir, that had it reſted ſolely with the Moſt Chriſtian King, not only the independence of theſe States would have been univerſally acknowledged, but their tranquillity fully eſtabliſhed. We lament that luſt of domination which gave birth to the preſent war, and hath prolonged and extended the miſeries of mankind. We ardently wiſh to ſheath the ſword, and ſpare the farther effuſion of blood: but we are determined, by every means in our power, to fulfil thoſe eventual engagements which have acquired poſitive and permanent force from the hoſtile deſigns and meaſures of the common enemy.

Congreſs have reaſon to believe, that the aſſiſtance ſo wiſely and generouſly ſent, will bring Great Britain to a ſenſe of juſtice and moderation, promote the common intereſts of France and America, and ſecure peace and tranquillity on the moſt firm and honourable foundation. Neither can it be doubted, that thoſe who adminiſter the powers of government within the ſeveral ſtates of this union, will cement that connection with the ſubjects of France, the beneficial effects of which have already been ſo ſenſibly felt.

Sir, from the experience we have had of your exertions to promote the true intereſts of our country as well as your own, it is with the higheſt ſatisfaction Congreſs receive, as the firſt miniſter from his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, a gentleman whoſe paſt conduct affords a happy preſage, that he will merit the confidence of this body, the friendſhip of its members, and the eſteem of the citizens of America.

In Congreſs, HENRY LAURENS, Preſ.
Aug. 6. 1778.

The ſecretary of Congreſs then delivered to the miniſter a copy of the foregoing reply, ſigned as above: whereupon the miniſter withdrew, and was conducted home in the manner in which he was brought to the houſe.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec."

"*New York, Aug.* 22. Many of the warmeſt independents now confeſs their apprehenſions, that their country is ſold to the French King, and that all their boaſted ſtruggles for liberty will end in wretched ſubmiſſion to French deſpotiſm, and Popiſh ſuperſtition, ſhould G. Britain give up her colonies. The ſolemn ceremony of delivering the turf and twig, performed by Mr Dean, Ambaſſador of the Congreſs, to Monſ. Gerard, the plenipotentiary from the court of Paris, the people in general believe, was a transfer of ſome right, either abſolute or conditional, to the territory of America, in purſuance of ſome of the ſix articles of treaty, which the congreſs have perfidiouſly concealed from their conſtituents. This ceremony was the ancient and almoſt univerſal mode of conveying real eſtates

ſtates in England, derived from the cuſtoms of the Civil law, which yet prevails in France, and has never been made uſe of on any other occaſion. That ſuch transfer is made, ſeems confirmed by another circumſtance: The trade of America being in a great meaſure ruined, and their remittances to France taken by the vigilance and activity of the Britiſh navy during the laſt two years, the former muſt be greatly indebted to the latter for thoſe vaſt ſupplies ſent over in that ſpace of time, and of courſe the French merchants diſcouraged from future trade with America. To remedy this miſchief, it was neceſſary to indemnify the merchant by a ſecurity at home. This could only be done by a compact between the congreſs and the French court, in which the latter ſhould covenant to eſtabliſh a fund for the payment of the French merchants in gold and ſilver at Paris, and the former, by a mortgage or ſale of America, or part of it, to ſecure at a future day the ſums lent. That this is the caſe, will appear from their mode of traffick. The French merchants now diſperſed throughout America, ſell their trumpery to the people, who pay for them in continental paper; this paper the merchant depoſits in the public bank of the congreſs in America, and receives in lieu of it a bill ſtamped with thirteen ſeals, reſpectively repreſenting the thirteen colonies, and drawn on the bank at Paris [39. 605.], which being paid, the colonies are charged with ſo much money lent by the French King to America: and there can be no doubt its territory, and of courſe its people, are pledged or mortgaged for the redemption. I ſay, no doubt, becauſe no man of ſenſe will be perſuaded, that a court, which has never yet been known to do a diſintereſted act, and which now ſtands the firſt of all the powers of Europe in the ſcale of ambition, would take ſo inſidious a part in the conteſt between G. Britain and the colonies, and laviſh ſo many millions in their cauſe, either wantonly, or with the diſintereſted view of giving that liberty which ſhe denies to her own ſubjects, to a people who differ from them in their habits, manners, cuſtoms, laws, and religion, as much as freedom does from ſlavery, or as liberty of conſcience from Popiſh ſuperſtition.—We hear that the French ambaſſador has liquidated with the congreſs 4,000,000 Sterling already due for the military ſtores and other ſupplies furniſhed by his court. This ſum, at the rate of the preſent exchange in Pennſylvania, amounts to 24,000,000, which, added to the ſums expended by congreſs in January laſt, viz. 56,000,000, will make the whole 80,000,000, the preſent continental debt, beſides ſeveral loans, and a new and very large emiſſion ſince that time ordered by congreſs." [300.]

On Sunday, Sept. 6. Maj. Morris, aid-de-camp to Maj.-Gen. Sullivan, arrived at Philadelphia, with the following letter from that General to the Preſident of the Congreſs, dated, Head Quarters, Tiverton, Aug. 31. 1778.

"ESTEEMED SIR,

UPON the Count d'Eſtaign's finding himſelf under a neceſſity of going to Boſton to repair the loſs he ſuſtained in the late gale of wind, I thought it beſt to carry on my approaches with as much vigour as poſſible againſt Newport, that no time might be loſt in making the attack upon the return of his fleet, or any part of it, to co-operate with us. I had ſent expreſſes to the Count to haſten his return, which I had no doubt would at leaſt bring part of his fleet to us in a few days. Our batteries played upon the enemy's works for ſeveral days with apparent good ſucceſs, as the enemy's fire from the outworks viſibly grew weaker, and they began to abandon ſome of thoſe next us; and on the 27th we found they had removed their cannon from all their outworks except one. The town of Newport is defended by two lines, ſupported by ſeveral redoubts connected with the lines. The firſt of theſe lines extends from a large pond, called *Eaſton pond*, near to Tamminy hill: this line was defended by five redoubts in front. The ſecond line is more than a quarter of a mile within this, and extends from the ſea to the north ſide of the iſland, terminating at the north battery: on the ſouth, at the entrance of Eaſton's beach, where this line terminates, is a redoubt which commands the paſs, and has another redoubt about twenty roods on the north. There are a number of ſmall works interſperſed between the lines, which render an attack extremely hazardous on the land-ſide, without a naval force to co-operate with it. I however ſhould have attempted carrying the works by ſtorm as ſoon as I found they had withdrawn their cannon from their outwork, had I not found, to my great ſurpriſe,

ſurpriſe, that the volunteers, which compoſed great part of my army, had returned, and reduced my number to little more than that of the enemy; between 2 and 3000 returned in the courſe of twenty-four hours, and others were ſtill going off, upon a ſuppoſition that nothing could be done before the return of the fleet. Under theſe circumſtances, and the apprehenſion of the arrival of an Engliſh fleet with a reinforcement to relieve the garriſon, I ſent away all the heavy articles that could be ſpared from the army to the main; alſo a large party was detached to get the works in repair on the north end of the iſland, to throw up ſome additional ones, and put in good repair the batteries at Tiverton and Briſtol, to ſecure a retreat in caſe of neceſſity. On the 28th a council was called, when it was reſolved to remove to the north end of the iſland, fortify our camp, ſecure our communication with the main, and hold our ground on the iſland till we could know whether the French fleet would ſoon return to our aſſiſtance. On the evening of the 28th, we moved with our ſtores and baggage which had not been previouſly ſent forward, and about two in the morning encamped on Bulls hill, with our right extending to the weſt road, and left to the eaſt road; the flanking and covering parties ſtill further towards the water on right and left. One regiment was poſted in a redoubt advanced on the right of the firſt line; Col. Henry B. Livingſton, with a light corps, conſiſting of Col. Jackſon's detachment, and a detachment from the army, was ſtationed in the eaſt road; another light corps, under the command of Col. Laurens, Col. Fleury, and Maj. Talbot, was poſted on the weſt road: theſe corps were poſted near three miles in front: in the rear of thoſe was the picket of the army, commanded by Col. Wade. The enemy having received intelligence of our movement, came out early in the morning with nearly their whole force, in two columns, advanced in the two roads, and attacked our light corps. They made a brave reſiſtance, and were ſupported for ſome time by the picket. I ordered a regiment to ſupport Col. Livingſton, another to Col. Laurens, and at the ſame time ſent them orders to retire to the main army in the beſt order they could. They kept up a retreating fire upon the enemy, and retired in excellent order to the main army. The enemy advanced on our left very near, but were repulſed by Gen. Glover: they then retired to Quaker hill. The Heſſian column formed on a chain of hills running northward from Quaker hill. Our army was drawn up, the firſt line in front of the works of Bull's hill, the ſecond in rear of the hill, and the reſerve near a creek, and near half a mile in rear of the firſt line. The diſtance between theſe hills is about one mile. The ground between theſe hills is meadow land, interſperſed with trees and ſmall copſes of wood. The enemy began a cannonade upon us about nine in the morning, which was returned with double force. Skirmiſhing continued between the advanced parties until near ten o'clock, when the enemy's two ſhips of war, and ſome ſmall armed veſſels having gained our right flank, and began a fire, the enemy bent their whole force that way, and endeavoured to turn our right under cover of the ſhips fire, and to take the advanced redoubt on the right: they were twice driven back in great confuſion; but a third trial was made with greater numbers, and with more reſolution, which, had it not been for the timely aid ſent forward, would have ſucceeded. The enemy were at length routed, and fled in great confuſion to the hill, where they were formed, and where they had artillery and ſome works to cover them, leaving their dead and wounded in conſiderable numbers behind them. It was impoſſible to aſcertain the number of dead on the field, as it could not be approached by either party without being expoſed to the cannon of the other army. Our party recovered about twenty of their wounded, and took near ſixty priſoners, according to the beſt accounts I have been able to collect; amongſt the priſoners is is a lieutenant of grenadiers. The number of their dead I have not been able to aſcertain, but know them to be very conſiderable. An officer informs me, that in one place he counted ſixty of their dead. Col. Campbell came out next day to gain permiſſion to view the field of action, to ſearch for his nephew, who was killed by his ſide, whoſe body he could not get off, as they were cloſely purſued. The firing of artillery continued through the day; the muſketry with intermiſſion ſix hours. The heat of the action continued near an hour, which muſt have ended in the ruin of the Britiſh army, had not

their

their redoubts on the hill covered them from further purſuit. We were about to attack them in their lines, but the men having no reſt the night before, and nothing to eat either that night or the day of the action, and having been in conſtant action through moſt of the day, it was not thought adviſable, eſpecially as their poſition was exceeding ſtrong, and their numbers fully equal, if not ſuperior to ours. Not more than 1500 of my troops have ever been in action before. I ſhould before have taken poſſeſſion of the hill they occupied, and fortified it, but it is no defence againſt an enemy coming from the ſouth part of the iſland, though exceedingly good againſt an enemy advancing from the north end towards the town, and had been fortified by the enemy for that purpoſe.

I have the pleaſure to inform congreſs, that no troops could poſſibly ſhow more ſpirit than thoſe of ours which were engaged. Col. Livingſton, and all the officers of the light troops, behaved with remarkable ſpirit. Col^{s} Laurens, Fleury, and Maj. Talbot, with the officers of that corps, behaved with great gallantry. The brigades of the firſt line, Varnum's, Glover's, Cornel's, and Green's, behaved with great firmneſs. Maj.-Gen. Green, who commanded in the attack on the right, did himſelf the higheſt honour by the judgement and bravery exhibited in the action. One brigade only of the ſecond line was brought to action, commanded by Brig.-Gen, Lovell; he and his brigade of militia behaved with great reſolution. Col. Crane and the officers of artillery deſerve the higheſt praiſe. I incloſe congreſs a return of the killed, wounded, and miſſing on our ſide; and beg leave to aſſure them, that, from my own obſervation, the enemy's loſs muſt be much greater. Our army retired to camp after the action; the enemy employed themſelves in fortifying their camp through the night. In the morning of the 30th, I received a letter from Gen. Waſhington, giving me notice, that Lord Howe had again ſailed with the fleet; and receiving intelligence at the ſame time, that a fleet was off Block iſland; and alſo a letter from Boſton, informing me, that the Count d'Eſtaign could not come ſo ſoon as I expected, a council was called; and as we could have no proſpect of operating againſt Newport with ſucceſs, without the aſſiſtance of a fleet, it was unanimouſly agreed to quit the iſland until the return of the French ſquadron. To retreat in the face of the enemy, equal, if not ſuperior in number, and croſs a river, without loſs, I knew was an arduous taſk, and ſeldom accompliſhed if attempted.—— As our centries were within 200 yards of each other, I knew it would require the greateſt care and attention. To cover my deſign from the enemy, I ordered a number of tents to be brought forward, and pitched in ſight of the enemy, and almoſt the whole army to employ themſelves in fortifying the camp. The heavy baggage and ſtores were falling back, and croſſing through the bay; at dark the tents were ſtruck, the light baggage and troops paſſed down, and before twelve o'clock the main army had croſſed, with the ſtores and baggage. The Marquis de la Fayette arrived about twelve in the evening from Boſton, where he had been, by requeſt of the general officers, to ſolicit the ſpeedy return of the fleet.—— He was moſt ſenſibly mortified that he was out of action; and that he might not be out of the way in caſe of action, he had rode from hence to Boſton in ſeven hours, and returned in ſix and a half, the diſtance near ſeventy miles. He returned time enough to bring off the pickets, and other parties which covered the retreat of the army, which he did in excellent order; not a man was left behind, nor the ſmalleſt article loſt. I hope my conduct through this expedition may merit the approbation of congreſs. Maj. Morris, one of my aids-de-camp, will have the honour of delivering this to your Excellency: I muſt beg leave to recommend him to congreſs as an officer, who, in the laſt, as well as in ſeveral other actions, has behaved with great ſpirit and good conduct, and doubt not congreſs will take ſuch notice of him as his long ſervice and ſpirited conduct deſerves. I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN SULLIVAN.

"P. S. The event has proved how timely my retreat took place, as 100 ſail of the enemy's ſhips arrived in the harbour the morning after the retreat. I ſhould do the higheſt injuſtice if I neglected to mention, that Brig.-Gen. Cornell's indefatigable induſtry in preparing for the expedition, and his good conduct through the whole, merits particular notice. Maj. Talbot, who aſſiſted in preparing the boats, and afterwards ſer-

ved in Col. Laurens's corps, deserves great praise. JOHN SULLIVAN.

A Return of the killed, wounded, and missing.

Killed.—4 subalterns, 3 serjeants, 23 rank and file.

Wounded.—2 lieutenant-colonels. 1 captain, 3 subalterns, 13 serjeants, 113 rank and file

Missing.—2 serjeants, 42 rank and file. [546.]

Total 211. [5 overstummed.]

Published by order of Congress.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec."

The behaviour of the troops on this occasion is highly applauded; as appears by the following letter and resolves.

"SIR, *Philadelphia, Sept.* 15. 1778.

THE last I had the honour of writing to you was under the 28th of August; since which your several favours of the 31st ult. the 1st and 2d inst. have been duly presented to Congress.

Permit me, Sir, to congratulate with you on the action of the 29th, and the honourable retreat which you afterwards so judiciously and happily effected. These circumstances will be always combined with your glory, in conversation, and in history.

I have the honour of transmitting with this an act of Congress of the 9th, which speaks the sense of the Representatives of the United States of America, respecting your own conduct, and that of the brave officers and troops under your command, to which I beg leave to refer.

I have the honour to be, with particular respect and esteem, Sir, your obedient and most humble servant,

HENRY LAURENS, President.

The Hon. Major-General Sullivan."

"In Congress, Sept. 9.

Resolved, That the retreat made by Maj.-Gen. Sullivan, with the troops under his command, from Rhode island, was prudent, timely, and well conducted; and the Congress highly approve of the same.

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress be given to Maj.-Gen. Sullivan, and to the officers and troops under his command, for their fortitude and bravery displayed in the action of the 29th of August, in which they repulsed the British forces, and maintained the field.

Resolved, That Congress have a high sense of the patriotic exertions made by the four eastern states on the late expedition against Rhode island.

Resolved, That Mr President be requested to inform the Marquis de la Fayette, that Congress have a due sense of the sacrifice he made of his personal feelings, in undertaking a journey to Boston, with a view of promoting the interest of these States, at a time when an occasion was daily expected of his acquiring glory in the field; and that his gallantry in going on Rhode island, when the greatest part of the army had retreated, and his good conduct in bringing off the pickets and out-centries, deserves their particular approbation.

Resolved, That Major Morris, aid-de-camp to Maj.-Gen Sullivan, who brought forward to Congress the account of the repulse of the British forces on Rhode island on the 29th of August, and who, on the late expedition, as well as on several other occasions, behaved with great spirit and good conduct, be promoted to the rank of a Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec."

An officer in the American army in the expedition against Rhode island, writes thus. "The commander in chief of this department, with the other general officers, were of opinion, that the French fleet under the Count d'Estaign had not suffered to such a degree, but that they were capable of sufficiently co-operating with us in the reduction of Newport, without danger to the fleet; consequently the General, in the name of all the general officers of this army, protested against the Count's withdrawing with his fleet and army at this critical juncture, as this expedition would not have been undertaken at this time, had it not been for the assurance he had given of assisting the American army to the utmost of his power."

"*New York, Sept.* 8. A person just arrived from Philadelphia has given the following information.—When the news arrived there, that Gen. Sullivan had been under the necessity of withdrawing the army from Rhode island, and that he attributed the same to Count d'Estaign's having shamefully deserted them, it called to mind their former experience of the perfidy of the French nation, and occasioned great murmurings among the troops, and the inhabitants in general; which coming to the ears of M. Gerard, he immediately sent a message to Congress, in order, as was supposed, to pacify the people: a copy of which was handed to the Patriotic Society, who were

were then ſitting, from one of whom our informant received the following:

"M. Gerard takes the earlieſt opportunity of expreſſing to Congreſs the indignation he feels for the conduct of the Count d'Eſtaign, in deſerting the army of the United States in their attack upon Rhode iſland; and he will, by the firſt conveyance, lay the ſame before his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty."

As ſoon as it was known to the Society, what the contents of M. Gerard's meſſage to Congreſs were, Mr Bradford, who is Preſident of this famous Society, moved, and it was unanimouſly agreed, That a committee ſhould be immediately appointed to draw up certain reſolves, relative to the failure of the late expedition againſt Rhode iſland, to be laid before Congreſs for their concurrence. A committee was accordingly appointed; who reported the following reſolves; which being agreed to, were, by the ſame committee, carried up to Congreſs, with a requiſition from the Society, That they, or ſome others to the ſame effect, ſhould be immediately adopted. On the ſaid committee's repreſenting to Congreſs the abſolute neceſſity of ſome ſteps being immediately taken to appeaſe the *vox populi*, they pledged their honour, that in caſe M. Gerard's repreſentation to the King his maſter did not obtain proper ſatisfaction for the Count d'Eſtaign's conduct, they would do themſelves juſtice in ſome other way, ſtop payment, change ſides, and celebrate the 5th of November.

Theſe were the reſolves preſented to Congreſs by Mr Bradford's committee.

"1. That the late expedition againſt Rhode iſland was undertaken, and determined on, in conſequence of the Count d'Eſtaign having pledged his honour to Congreſs, that he would block up the harbour of Newport, until the army of the United States ſhould reduce the garriſon.

2. That the failure of the late expedition is ſolely owing to the ſhameful retreat of the Count d'Eſtaign, at a time when the fleet under his command was greatly ſuperior to that of the enemy.

3. That Monſieur Gerard be requeſted to tranſmit the aforegoing reſolve to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and to beſeech him to ſuperſede the Count d'Eſtaign, as from his conduct Congreſs cannot place any confidence in his honour."

There were ſome diſputes between Count d'Eſtaign and the ſelectmen of Boſton, on a large demand of proviſions made by him, which it was difficult for them to comply with.——There was a riot in that town on the 8th of September, which it is ſaid was begun by ſeamen captured in Britiſh veſſels, and ſome of Burgoyne's army, who had inliſted in privateers juſt ready to ſail. A body of theſe fellows demanded bread of the French bakers, who were employed for the ſupplying the Count d'Eſtaign's fleet. Being refuſed, they fell upon the bakers, with clubs, and beat them in a moſt outrageous manner. Two officers of the Count's being apprized of the tumult, and attempting to compoſe the fray, were greatly wounded; one of them a perſon of diſtinguiſhed family and rank. A proclamation was iſſued by the council of ſtate next day, offering a reward of thirty dollars for the diſcovery of one or more of the rioters.

A gentleman lately arrived from Boſton gives the following account. Soon after Count d'Eſtaign's arrival at Boſton, he appropriated one of the churches for himſelf, officers, ſeamen, &c. in which maſs was publicly performed. Of this no complaint was made. But in a few days, the Count cauſed the arms of France to be put up in the church, and likewiſe erected the French ſtandard upon the ramparts of the town. The Boſtonians, provoked at this, inſiſted that both ſhould be immediately taken down. The Count contended, that as his maſter was in alliance with the States, there was no impropriety in erecting the French ſtandard along with that of the States; and as to the arms in the church, he would order them to be taken down ſo ſoon as a chapel was appropriated for the uſe of the ſubjects of France. This irritated the townſpeople: they attempted to take down the ſtandard from the ramparts, were oppoſed by the French, and a violent commotion enſued. The provincial ſoldiers now took part with the townſpeople, and threatened, if the Boſtonians requeſt was not immediately complied with, to return home; and they grounded their arms. The Count was obliged to ſubmit, and the public tranquillity was in ſome meaſure reſtored: but the Boſtonians look with a jealous eye on the French, and are not on good terms with them.

From the New-York Royal Gazette.

"*New York, Sept.* 28. 1778.

HAVING received the following letter from Gov. Johnſtone at his departure for England, I think it my duty to fulfil his intention by publiſhing it, for the ſatisfaction of thoſe who may deſire to know the reaſons that have induced him to ſuſpend any particular diſcuſſion of the charge on which a late reſolution of the congreſs reſpecting himſelf [535.], is founded.

ADAM FERGUSON."

"DEAR SIR,

I leave in your poſſeſſion complete indiſputable evidence, that no act of mine, by word, writing, meſſage, or converſation, with any perſon whatever, could have been conceived by the member of congreſs, Joſeph Reed, Eſq; previous to the 19th of July laſt, as an attempt, or as having a tendency in any manner whatſoever, to corrupt his integrity. [531.].

A regard to the faith of private communication, and an attention to the peace and ſafety of innocent individuals, under the horrid cruelties that are daily exerciſed to maintain the preſent ſyſtem of government by congreſs and committees, reſtrain me from making this and other evidence public. But when the time ſhall arrive that may render ſuch communication proper, I am perſuaded the world will applaud my ſelf-denial, in refuſing myſelf the ſatisfaction of publiſhing to complete a refutation of the aſperſions attempted to be thrown on my character, by the reſolutions of the congreſs, founded on a ſpecies of teſtimony that could not affect me upon any rule of evidence, or any fair conſtruction of language.

Another matter I wiſh the world to know is, that I do not return to England on account of that proceeding of congreſs. The other commiſſioners, as well as you, and all perſons with whom I have lived in any degree of intimacy here, and all my correſpondents in England, are ſufficiently acquainted, that I had determined to return to London by the meeting of parliament, to give my voice and opinion againſt yielding to the claim of independency, long before any ſuch reſolves of the congreſs had paſſed.

I am, with eſteem and affection, your ſincere friend,

GEORGE JOHNSTONE."

In the Boſton gazette, ſome letters that paſſed between Maj.-Gen. Phillips, who ſucceeded Lt-Gen. Burgoyne, on that General's return to England; and Maj.-Gen. Heath, who had the care of the Britiſh army under the convention at Saratoga, deſerve particular notice. Theſe letters took their riſe from the unfortunate death of Lieut. Browne of the 21ſt regiment, who, on the 17th of June laſt, being in a chaiſe between two ladies of eaſy virtue, was, after repeated warning, ſhot by the centinel on duty, whoſe orders were, not to ſuffer ladies to paſs the lines. This action, on the firſt impulſe, produced the following letter.

"To Major-General HEATH.

Cambridge, June 17. 1778.

Murder and death, at length, have taken place. An officer, riding out from the barracks on Proſpect-hill, has been ſhot by an American centinel. I leave the horrors incident to that bloody diſpoſition, which has joined itſelf to rebellion, in theſe colonies, to the feelings of all Europe. I do not aſk for juſtice, for I believe every principle of it is fled from this province.

I demand liberty to ſend an officer to Gen. Sir Henry Clinton, by way of the head quarters of Gen. Waſhington, with my report of this murder.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Major-General."

In conſequence of the above letter, the General was confined to his houſe and garden.

Next day he wrote the following letter.

"To Major-General HEATH.

Cambridge, June 18. 1778. 3 o'clock, p. m.

SIR, Lieut. Browne, of the 21ſt regiment, who was ſhot yeſterday by an American centinel, died about midnight in the laſt night.

I am informed ſome perſon whom you have ſent to examine the body, is now doing it; and as I ſuppoſe every inſpection of that ſort will be over by to-morrow, I would propoſe to bury the corpſe to-morrow evening. I am to deſire to know if you have any objection, and whether you have any particular intentions relating to the body of the murdered officer. If it is to be allowed Chriſtian burial, I would wiſh to depoſit it in the vault appropriated for ſtrangers in the Proteſtant church at Cambridge. In this ſtate I am to deſire you will give the neceſſary permiſſion for this purpoſe, and allow a ſufficient number of men from the barracks to aſſiſt in carrying down the corpſe from the barracks to the church.

As

As I am totally ignorant to whom it may be neceſſary to apply for leave to open the church, it obliges me to give you this trouble; and I hope, if permiſſion is granted, that it may be done ſo fully as will prevent the ſanguinary people of this country from inſulting and treating with indignity the dead body of the unfortunate officer, whom, in their rage, revengeful temper, and barbarity, they have put to death.——I am, &c.

W. PHILLIPS."

Anſwer.

"Head Quarters, Boſton, June 19. 1778.

SIR, Yours of yeſterday after noon was handed to me the laſt evening. I moſt ſincerely regret the unfortunate death of Lieut. Browne.

As I apprehend the coroner has taken his inquiſition, or will do it this morning, which is in conformity to the laws of the land in that caſe made and provided, for the ſole purpoſe of inveſtigating the truth of facts, you not only have my permiſſion, but requeſt, that every mark of reſpect may be paid to the corpſe of the deceaſed; and you have my permiſſion alſo for ſuch a number of non-commiſſioned officers or privates to attend, as may be neceſſary to bear the corpſe from the funeral-houſe to the place of interment.

I do not know under whoſe direction the church at Cambridge now is; but I have given orders to Major Hopkins and the town-major to afford every kind of aſſiſtance in their power, and to inquire who has the direction, and to obtain permiſſion. I have alſo given orders, that decency be exhibited by our troops during the time of proceſſion and interment, which the ſolemnity of ſo mournful an occaſion points out as the duty of rational beings, and from the univerſal reſpectful behaviour of the people of this country on ſuch occaſions, you may be ſure that not the leaſt inſult will be offered.——I am, &c.

W. HEATH."

There are two other letters between theſe officers, occaſioned by the unfortunate death of Lieut. Browne; the firſt from Maj.-Gen. Phillips to Maj.-Gen. Heath, complaining of being made priſoner, and reſtricted in his parole. The other from Maj.-Gen. Heath to Maj.-Gen. Phillips, in juſtification of that ſeverity for miſbehaviour. The offence alledged is, writing a letter to the commanding officer of the Britiſh forces at New York, relative to the death of Lieut. Browne, with unbecoming aſperity.

A correſpondent has favoured us with the following ſhort progreſſive account of certain proceedings of Congreſs.

"The ſecond article of the convention at Saratoga, Oct. 16. 1777, is in theſe words:

"A free paſſage to be granted to the army under Lt-Gen. Burgoyne to G. Britain, on condition of not ſerving again in North America during the preſent conteſt; and the port of Boſton is aſſigned for the entry of tranſports to receive the troops whenever Gen. Howe ſhall ſo order." [39. 660.]

On the 8th of January 1778, a committee, to whom were committed certain letters that paſſed between Gen^{s} Heath, Burgoyne, and Gates, reported to Congreſs, that certain deſcriptions of the officers and men of Gen. Burgoyne's army, had been aſked, and refuſed; that this requiſition could not be conſidered as impoſing any new condition, but as a meaſure naturally reſulting from the articles of convention; that Gen. Burgoyne, in a letter to Gen. Gates, had declared, that the public faith plighted in that convention was broken on the part of the American States; and that this charge of breach of public faith was pregnant with alarming conſequences: they admit, that, for ſecuring the performance of the convention, Congreſs could be juſtified in taking ſuch meaſures only as did not impoſe any new condition, or tend to delay its execution; and yet, in the reſolutions taken on this report, the Congreſs not only repeat the requiſition above mentioned, but add a condition which muſt be admitted to be new, viz. "Reſolved, That the embarkation of Lt-Gen. Burgoyne, and the army under his command, be ſuſpended till a diſtinct and explicit ratification of the convention at Saratoga ſhall be properly notified by the Court of Great Britain to Congreſs." [183, 4.]

Great Britain condeſcended to comply even with this condition arbitrarily impoſed: Commiſſioners appointed by the King, under the authority of an act of parliament, (copies of both which were ſent to Congreſs), in a requiſition made for performance of the before-recited article, ſay, "And the ſaid Commiſſioners, in order to remove every ſuppoſed difficulty, or pretence for delay in the execution of this treaty, ariſing from any

paſt,

paſt, real, apparent, or ſuppoſed infraction of it, by word or writing, on the ſide of either party, hereby offer to renew, on the part of G. Britain, all the ſtipulations of the ſaid convention, and particularly to ratify the condition annexed to the ſecond article thereof above recited, by which thoſe troops are not to ſerve again in North America during the preſent conteſt." [534.]

The requiſition was ſent to Congreſs on the 7th of Auguſt; and on the 12th of that month, the Congreſs emitted a declaration, accuſing one of the Commiſſioners of an attempt to corrupt ſome of the members of Congreſs, and therefore declaring they would hold no manner of correſpondence or intercourſe with him [535.]. The requiſition was ſigned by four commiſſioners, and three of them were, by the commiſſion (of which the Congreſs had a copy) impowered to act; ſo that, ſuppoſing one of them to have diſqualified himſelf, any thing done by the reſt bound G. Britain.

In what is ſaid I have done no injuſtice to the Congreſs; for the quotations are their own words.——They however riſe in their demands by a late reſolution, viz. "In Congreſs, Sept. 4. 1778. Whereas Congreſs did, on the 8th day of January 1778, reſolve, "That the embarkation of Lt-Gen. Burgoyne, and the troops under his command, be ſuſpended till a diſtinct and explicit ratification of the convention of Saratoga ſhall be properly notified by the Court of Great Britain to Congreſs [184.]:" Reſolved, That no ratification of the convention of Saratoga, which may be tendered in conſequence of powers which may reach that caſe by conſtruction and implication, or which may ſubject whatever is tranſacted relative to it to the future approbation or diſapprobation of the parliament of Great Britain, can be accepted by Congreſs.

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec."

Congreſs probably allude here to the firſt proviſo in the act for appointing commiſſioners [244.]. They had before told their people, that "the Britiſh legiſlature think they are not bound, by any law whatſoever, to keep faith with the coloniſts" [423.]; and by this reſolution they would impreſs a belief, that all the offers made by the Commiſſioners were meant as traps.——Another requiſition was ſince made. For,

Agreeably to Gen. Clinton's letter to Lord G. Germaine of Sept. 15. [546.], his Excellency wrote to the Congreſs; which letter, and the anſwer, follow.

"To his Excellency Henry Laurens, Eſq; Preſident, and others the Members of the American Congreſs, at Philadelphia.

SIR, *New York, Sept.* 19. 1778.

NOTHING but his Majeſty's poſitive inſtructions, of which I ſend you an extract, could have induced me to trouble you, or the American Congreſs, again, on the ſubject of the troops detained in New England, in direct contravention of the treaty entered into at Saratoga. The neglect of the requiſitions already made on this ſubject is altogether unprecedented among parties at war. I now, however, repeat the demand, that the convention of Saratoga be fulfilled; and offer, by expreſs and recent authority from the King, received ſince the date of the late requiſition made by his Majeſty's commiſſioners [533.], to renew in his Majeſty's name all the conditions ſtipulated by Lt-Gen. Burgoyne, in reſpect to the troops ſerving under his command.

In this I mean to diſcharge my duty, not only to the King, whoſe orders I obey, but to the unhappy people likewiſe whoſe affairs are committed to you; and who, I hope, will have the candour to acquit me of the conſequences that muſt follow from the new ſyſtem of war you are pleaſed to introduce.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant,

H. CLINTON.

The Congreſs's Anſwer.

"To his Excellency Gen. Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. &c. &c. &c. New York.

SIR, *Philadelphia, Sept.* 28. 1778.

YOUR letter of the 19th was laid before Congreſs; and I am directed to inform you, that the Congreſs of the United States of America make no anſwer to inſolent letters.

I am, with due reſpect, Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

CHA. THOMSON, Sec."

Gen. Clinton addreſſed another letter of the ſame date and tenor to Gen. Waſhington; to which he received no anſwer. *Lond. gaz.*

Preſident Laurens, in a letter to Gov. Johnſtone, ſays, "Congreſs in no hour have been haughty" [431.]. Yet we

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here ſee them adding a new condition to a convention, at the very time when they admit that no new condition ought to be added: they do not alledge, that the Britiſh officer made any objection to the validity of the convention; the only diſpute was about the meaning of ſome of its terms, concerning which, mutual charges of infractions were made; the condition added, however, relates only to the validity of it, which was not diſputed, and has no relation to the meaning of its terms, which was diſputed, and will be as diſputable after the ratification as before. Nay, when the ratification required has been repeatedly offered, the Congreſs ſpurned the offer. So that their behaviour in this matter ſeems to reſemble that of Brennus, who conquered Rome, and who, when a ſpecified quantity of gold agreed to be given him was put into the ſcales, threw his arms into that which contained the weights, and cried, *Væ victis!*"

MANIFESTO, and PROCLAMATION.

To the Members of the Congreſs, the Members of the General Aſſemblies or Conventions of the ſeveral Colonies, Plantations, and Provinces, of New Hampſhire, Maſſachuſet's-bay, Rhode iſland, Connecticut, New York, New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, the three Lower Counties on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, and all others, free inhabitants, of the ſaid colonies, of every rank and denomination.

By the EARL of CARLISLE, SIR HENRY CLINTON, and WILLIAM EDEN, Eſq; Commiſſioners appointed by his Majeſty, in purſuance of an act of parliament made and paſſed in the 18th year of his Majeſty's reign, to enable his Majeſty to appoint Commiſſioners to treat, conſult, and agree upon the means of quieting the diſorders now ſubſiſting in certain of the Colonies, Plantations, and Provinces, in North America.

HAVING amply and repeatedly made known to the Congreſs, and having alſo proclaimed to the inhabitants of North America in general, the benevolent overtures of Great Britain towards a reunion and coalition with her colonies, we do not think it conſiſtent either with the duty we owe to our country, or with a juſt regard to the characters we bear, to perſiſt in holding out offers which in our eſtimation required only to be known to be moſt gratefully accepted: And we have accordingly, excepting only the commander in chief, who will be detained by military duties, reſolved to return to England a few weeks after the date of this manifeſto and proclamation.

Previous, however, to this deciſive ſtep, we are led, by a juſt anxiety for the great objects of our miſſion, to enlarge on ſome points which may not have been ſufficiently underſtood, to recapitulate to our fellow-ſubjects the bleſſings which we are impowered to confer, and to warn them of the continued train of evils to which they are at preſent blindly and obſtinately expoſing themſelves.

To the members of the Congreſs, then, we again declare, that we are ready to concur in all ſatisfactory and juſt arrangements for ſecuring to them and their reſpective conſtituents, the re-eſtabliſhment of peace, with the exemption from any impoſition of taxes by the parliament of Great Britain, and the irrevocable enjoyment of every privilege conſiſtent with that union of intereſts and force on which our mutual proſperity, and the ſafety of our common religion and liberties, depend. We again aſſert, that the members of the Congreſs were not authoriſed by their conſtitution, either to reject our offers without the previous conſideration and conſent of the ſeveral aſſemblies and conventions of their conſtituents, or to refer us to pretended foreign treaties which they know were deluſively framed in the firſt inſtance, and which have never yet been ratified by the people of this continent. And we once more remind the members of the Congreſs, that they are reſponſible to their countrymen, to the world, and to God, for the continuance of this war, and for all the miſeries with which it muſt be attended.

To the general aſſemblies and conventions of the different colonies, plantations, and provinces above mentioned, we now ſeparately make the offers which we originally tranſmitted to the Congreſs; and we hereby call upon, and urge them, to meet expreſsly for the purpoſe of conſidering whether every motive, political as well as moral, ſhould not decide their reſolution to embrace the occaſion of cementing a free and firm coalition with Great Britain. It has not been, nor is it, our wiſh, to ſeek the objects which we are commiſſioned to purſue, by fomenting popular diviſions and partial cabals; we think ſuch conduct would be ill ſuit-

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ed to the generous nature of the offers made, and unbecoming the dignity of the king and the ſtate which make them. But it is both our wiſh and our duty to encourage and ſupport any men, or bodies of men, in their return of loyalty to our ſovereign, and of affection to our fellow-ſubjects.

To all others, free inhabitants of this once-happy empire, we alſo addreſs ourſelves. Such of them as are actually in arms, of whatſoever rank or deſcription, will do well to recollect, that the grievances, whether real or ſuppoſed, which led them into this rebellion, have been for ever removed, and that the juſt occaſion is arrived for their returning to the claſs of peaceful citizens. But if the honours of a military life are become their object, let them ſeek thoſe honours under the banners of their rightful ſovereign, and in fighting the battles of the United Britiſh empire againſt our late mutual and natural enemy.

To thoſe whoſe profeſſion it is to exerciſe the functions of religion on this continent, it cannot ſurely be unknown, that the foreign power with which the Congreſs is endeavouring to connect them, has ever been averſe to toleration, and inveterately oppoſed to the intereſts and freedom of the places of worſhip which they ſerve; and that Great Britain, from whom they are for the preſent ſeparated, muſt, both from the principles of her conſtitution, and of Proteſtantiſm, be at all times the beſt guardian of religious liberty, and moſt diſpoſed to promote and extend it.

To all thoſe who can eſtimate the bleſſings of peace, and its influence over agriculture, arts, and commerce, who can feel a due anxiety for the education and eſtabliſhment of their children, or who can place a juſt value on domeſtic ſecurity, we think it ſufficient to obſerve, that they are made by their leaders to continue involved in all the calamities of war, without having either a juſt object to purſue, or a ſubſiſting grievance which may not inſtantly be redreſſed.

But if there be any perſons who, diveſted of miſtaken reſentments, and uninfluenced by ſelfiſh intereſts, really think that it is for the benefit of the colonies to ſeparate themſelves from Great Britain, and that ſo ſeparated they will find a conſtitution more mild, more free, and better calculated for their proſperity than that which they heretofore enjoyed, and which we are impowered and diſpoſed to renew and improve; with ſuch perſons we will not diſpute a poſition which ſeems to be ſufficiently contradicted by the experience they have had. But we think it right to leave them fully aware of the change which the maintaining of ſuch a poſition muſt make in the whole nature and future conduct of this war; more eſpecially when to this poſition is added the pretended alliance with the court of France. The policy as well as the benevolence of Great Britain have thus far checked the extremes of war when they tended to diſtreſs a people ſtill conſidered as our fellow-ſubjects, and to deſolate a country ſhortly to become again a ſource of mutual advantage. But when that country profeſſes the unnatural deſign, not only of eſtranging herſelf from us, but of mortgaging herſelf and her reſources to our enemies, the whole conteſt is changed; and the queſtion is, How far Great Britain may, by every means in her power, deſtroy or render uſeleſs a connection contrived for her ruin, and for the aggrandiſement of France. Under ſuch circumſtances, the laws of ſelf-preſervation muſt direct the conduct of Great Britain, and if the Britiſh colonies are to become an acceſſion to France, will direct her to render that acceſſion of as little avail as poſſible to her enemy.

If, however, there are any who think, that, notwithſtanding theſe reaſonings, the independence of the colonies will, in the reſult, be acknowledged by Great Britain, to them we anſwer, without reſerve, that we neither poſſeſs or expect powers for that purpoſe; and that if Great Britain could ever have ſunk ſo low as to adopt ſuch a meaſure, we ſhould not have thought ourſelves compellable to be the inſtruments in making a conceſſion which would, in our opinion, be calamitous to the colonies for whom it is made, and diſgraceful, as well as calamitous, to the country from which it is required. And we think proper to declare, that in this ſpirit and ſentiment we have regularly written from this continent to Great Britain.

It will now become the colonies in general to call to mind their own ſolemn appeals to Heaven, in the beginning of this conteſt, that they took arms only for the redreſs of grievances, and that it would be their wiſh, as well as their intereſt, to remain for ever connected with

Great

Great Britain. We again aſk them, whether all their grievances, real or ſuppoſed, have not been amply and fully redreſſed; and we inſiſt, that the offers we have made leave nothing to be wiſhed, in point either of immediate liberty or permanent ſecurity. If thoſe offers are now rejected, we withdraw from the exerciſe of a commiſſion with which we have in vain been honoured: the ſame liberality will be no longer due from Great Britain, nor can it either in juſtice or policy be expected from her.

In fine, and for the fuller manifeſtation, as well of the diſpoſition we bear, as of the gracious and generous purpoſes of the commiſſion under which we act, we hereby declare, That whereas his Majeſty, in purſuance of an act made and paſſed in the eighteenth year of his Majeſty's reign, intitled, *An act to enable his Majeſty to appoint commiſſioners with ſufficient powers to treat, conſult, and agree upon the means of quieting the diſorders now ſubſiſting in certain of the colonies, plantations, and provinces of North America*, having been pleaſed to authoriſe and empower us to grant a pardon or pardons to any number or deſcription of perſons within the colonies, plantations, and provinces, of New Hampſhire, Maſſachuſet's-bay, Rhode iſland, Connecticut, New York, New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, the three Lower Counties on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia: And whereas the good effects of the ſaid authorities and powers towards the people at large, would have long ſince taken place, if a due uſe had been made of our firſt communications and overtures, and have thus far been fruſtrated only by the precipitate reſolution of the members of the Congreſs not to treat with us, and by their declining to conſult with their conſtituents: We now, in making our appeal to thoſe conſtituents, and to the free inhabitants of this continent in general, have determined to give to them what, in our opinion, ſhould have been the firſt object of thoſe who appeared to have taken the management of their intereſts, and adopt this mode of carrying the ſaid authorities and powers into execution. "We accordingly hereby grant and proclaim a pardon or pardons of all, and all manner of, treaſons or miſpriſions of treaſons, by any perſon or perſons, or by any number or deſcription of perſons, within the ſaid colonies, plantations, or provinces, counſelled, commanded, acted, or done, on or before the date of this Manifeſto and Proclamation."

And we farther declare and proclaim, That if any perſon or perſons, or any number or deſcription of perſons within the ſaid colonies, plantations, and provinces, now actually ſerving either in a civil or military capacity in this rebellion, ſhall, at any time, during the continuance of this Manifeſto and Proclamation, withdraw himſelf or themſelves from ſuch civil or military ſervice, and ſhall continue thenceforth peaceably as a good and faithful ſubject or ſubjects to his Majeſty to demean himſelf or themſelves, ſuch perſon or perſons, or ſuch number and deſcription of perſons, ſhall become, and be fully entitled to, and hereby obtain all the benefits of the pardon or pardons hereby granted; excepting only from the ſaid pardon or pardons, every perſon, and every number or deſcription of perſons, who, after the date of this Manifeſto and Proclamation, ſhall, under the pretext of authority, as Judges, Jurymen, Miniſters, or officers of civil juſtice, be inſtrumental in executing and putting to death any of his Majeſty's ſubjects within the ſaid colonies, plantations, and provinces.

And we think proper farther to declare, That nothing herein contained is meant or ſhall be conſtrued to ſet at liberty any perſon or perſons now being a priſoner or priſoners, or who, during the continuance of this rebellion, ſhall become a priſoner or priſoners.

And we offer to the colonies at large, or ſeparately, a general or ſeparate peace, with the revival of their ancient governments ſecured againſt any future infringements, and protected for ever from taxation by Great Britain. And with reſpect to ſuch farther regulations, whether civil, military, or commercial, as they may wiſh to be framed and eſtabliſhed, we promiſe all the concurrence and aſſiſtance that his Majeſty's commiſſion authoriſes and enables us to give.

And we declare, That this Manifeſto and Proclamation ſhall continue and be in force FORTY DAYS from the date thereof; that is to ſay, from the third day of October to the eleventh day of November, both inclusive.

And in order that the whole contents of this Manifeſto and Proclamation may be more fully known, we ſhall direct co-

pies thereof both in the Engliſh and German language to be tranſmitted by flags of truce to the Congreſs, the General Aſſemblies or Conventions of the colonies, plantations, and provinces, and to ſeveral perſons, both in civil and military capacities within the ſaid colonies, plantations, and provinces. And for the further ſecurity in times to come, of the ſeveral perſons, or numbers or deſcriptions of perſons, who are or may be the objects of this Manifeſto and Proclamation, we have ſet our hands and ſeals to thirteen copies thereof, and have tranſmitted the ſame to the thirteen colonies, plantations, and provinces above-mentioned; and we are willing to hope, that the whole of this Manifeſto and Proclamation will be fairly and freely publiſhed and circulated, for the immediate, general, and moſt ſerious conſideration and benefit of all his Majeſty's ſubjects on this continent. And we earneſtly exhort all perſons who by this inſtrument forthwith receive the benefit of the King's pardon, at the ſame time that they entertain a becoming ſenſe of thoſe lenient and affectionate meaſures whereby they are now freed from many grievous charges which might have riſen in judgement, or have been brought in queſtion, againſt them, to make a wiſe improvement of the ſituation in which this Manifeſto and Proclamation places them; and not only to recollect, that a perſeverance in the preſent rebellion, or any adherence to the treaſonable connection attempted to be framed with a foreign power, will, after the preſent grace extended, be conſidered as crimes of the moſt aggravated kind, but to vie with each other in eager and cordial endeavours to ſecure their own peace, and promote and eſtabliſh the proſperity of their countrymen, and the general weal of the empire.

And, purſuant to his Majeſty's commiſſion, we hereby require all officers civil and military, and all others his Majeſty's loving ſubjects whatſoever, to be aiding and aſſiſting unto us in the execution of this our Manifeſto and Proclamation, and of all the matters herein contained.

Given at New York, this 3d day of October 1778.

CARLISLE, L. S.
H. CLINTON, L. S.
WM EDEN, L. S.

By their Excellencies command,
ADAM FERGUSON, Sec.

In our laſt we inſerted the accounts of the military and naval operations from the London Gazettes of Oct. 15. & 27. [539.].—The Supplement to the laſt Gazette, which is likewiſe dated Oct. 27. contains four letters from Capt. Briſbane to Lord Howe, all dated, Flora, off Newport. — His firſt letter already inſerted [550.], is dated July 27.—His ſecond letter (the firſt of the four in this Supplement) is dated July 29. (but certainly by miſtake, as it gives an account of what paſſed ſubſequent to that date), and acquaints the Admiral with the appearance of the French fleet on the 29th, conſiſting of twelve ſail of the line and four frigates; with two of their ſhips of the line running up the Narraganſet paſſage, and two frigates and an armed brig taking their ſtation in the Seconet paſſage; with the diſpoſition of the Flora, the Juno, the Orpheus, the Cerberus, the Lark, the Falcon, the King's-Fiſher, and galleys, moſt of whoſe guns and ammunition were landed, with an intention, in caſe of neceſſity, to ſet the veſſels on fire, to prevent their falling into the enemy's hands; and with the burning of the King's-Fiſher and galleys on the approach of the two French frigates in the Seconet paſſage.— His third letter is dated Aug. 2. and recites the intelligence which Gen. Pigot had received from two priſoners he had procured from ſhore, of the intention of the enemy to land in three different places, as already related in the General's letter [540.]; deſcribes the ſituation of the enemy's ſhips; and that the tranſports were hauled up, ready to be ſcuttled in caſe of neceſſity.—His fourth letter is dated Aug. 3. and acquaints the Admiral with the nature of the enemy's hoſtile operations; that there were ſtill two ſhips of the line anchored in the Narraganſet paſſage, two frigates, a large brig, and two ſloops, in the Seconet; and the reſt of the enemy's fleet were at anchor without any form between Church's Point and Brenton's Reef, the fartheſt about five miles diſtant from the iſland; that he had cauſed five tranſports to be ſunk between Goats iſland and the Blue Rocks, to prevent the enemy from attacking the north battery with advantage, and that five more were drawn out in order to be ſunk between Goats iſland and Rhode iſland, for the ſame purpoſe. As to the time the garriſon may hold out, he tells the Admiral, on the authority of the commander in chief,

that

that it is very uncertain, and depends on the numbers the enemy throw in. He concludes his letter with appriſing the Admiral of the private ſignal ſettled between Gen. Pigot and Gen. Clinton.—His fifth letter is dated Aug. 9. and informs the Admiral of the entrance of the enemy the day before within the harbour, under a very heavy fire of all the batteries; and of their poſition between Goats iſland and Conanicut. He adds, that the frigates being all deſtroyed, and a number of the tranſports ſunk, the ſeamen were in readineſs to attend whereever his Lordſhip ſhould order, as were likewiſe the ſurgeons of the different ſhips. Here end Capt. Briſbane's letters.

Capt. Raynor, in a letter, dated, Iſis, off Sandy-hook, Aug. 18. acquaints Lord Howe, with the Iſis's having on the 16th fallen in with a French ſhip of 74 guns, whom ſhe engaged an hour and a half; that the French ſhip then put before the wind, leaving the Iſis ſo much damaged in her maſts and rigging as diſabled her from purſuing; and that the Iſis had one man killed, and fifteen wounded.

Next follow extracts of four letters from Lord Howe to the Admiralty. An extract formerly inſerted [548.] is dated Aug. 17.—His Lordſhip in his ſecond letter, (the firſt of the four in this Supplement), dated, Eagle, Sandy-hook, Aug. 18. mentions the arrival of the Monmouth, Capt. Collingwood, one of Vice-Adm. Byron's ſquadron, at Sandy-hook.—A third letter, dated, Off Sandy-hook, Aug. 24. that he had received advice, that eleven ſail of the French fleet, including the two diſmaſted ſhips, had arrived off Rhode iſland on the 20th.—By a fourth letter, dated, At ſea, Aug. 25. that on the 22d they ſailed again before day-break, as was ſuppoſed, for Boſton.—A fifth letter, dated, Off New-York, Sept. 12. adviſes, that on entering Boſton bay on the 30th of Auguſt, he found the enemy had preceded him in their arrival, probably but a few hours, and were already in port. Meaning to view their poſition the next morning, he was prevented by the St Alban's running on ſhore in the night; but, fortunately, the weather proving favourable, ſhe was next day got afloat, with the loſs only of her two bower-anchors. Approaching the harbour Sept. 1. he found the enemy covered by works that rendered any attempt againſt them in that ſituation ineligible. He therefore haſtened his return to the ſouthward, in order to co-operate with the General in meaſures for the ſuccour of the garriſon at Newport. But on his approach to Rhode iſland Sept. 7. he received advice of the retreat of the rebels, and of the intended deſcent on the coaſt adjacent to the harbour of Bedford. He purpoſed to continue off Rhode iſland till the event of that expedition was known, with a view to the ſafe conduct of the tranſports up Long-iſland ſound; but the wind changing, and the appearance of the weather becoming unfavourable, he ſtood to ſea on the 9th, to diſengage the ſhips of war from the hazardous intricacies of the navigation on that part of the coaſt, leaving Com. Hotham at Rhode iſland with the Centurion, Preſton, and St Albans, to take off the ſeamen and naval ſtores landed from the frigates that had been deſtroyed when the French ſquadron entered the harbour. Being forced to the ſouthward, he arrived at Sandy-hook, and paſſed the bar Sept. 11. where he found the Royal Oak, Conqueror, Fame, Sultan, Bedford, and Grafton, part of Adm. Byron's ſquadron, already in port in a very impaired ſtate; and likewiſe the Monmouth, whoſe crew becoming ſickly, had been diſpatched from before Rhode iſland, before the alteration of the weather had induced his Lordſhip to quit that coaſt. Things being in this ſtate, the repairs of the fleet in progreſs, moſt of the reinforcements arrived, and every neceſſary information collected, the Admiral acquaints the Admiralty with his having ſurrendered to Rear-Adm. Gambier the powers he had been furniſhed with, to be exerciſed by him in the abſence of a ſuperior officer. He concludes his long letter with obviating a remark made by Vice-Adm. Byron in the report of his proceedings, "That he did not meet with any cruiſers before nor after he diſcovered the French ſquadron," by obſerving, that the Centurion, Senegal, Maidſtone, and Daphne, were ſtationed for that purpoſe; that the Senegal had been ſince miſſing; and that both the Senegal and Thunder bomb are ſaid to have been taken by the enemy on their way from the Delaware to Rhode iſland.

Another letter from Lord Howe gives an account of his arrival at St Helens, in his Majeſty's ſhip Eagle, Oct. 25. having touched at Rhode iſland Sept. 26. on his return to England.

The laſt letter in this Supplement is from Capt. Rainier, of the Oſtrich, of 14 guns, 4 pounders, and 110 men, dated Montego bay, July 11. and addreſſed to Rear-Adm. Sir Peter Parker, commander in chief on the Jamaica ſtation, giving an account of a deſperate engagement between that ſloop, aſſiſted by the Loweſtoffe's prize, and a French privateer of 16 carriage guns, 6 and 9 pounders, 23 ſwivels, and 8 cohorns in the tops, her number of men uncertain, which ended in the capture of the latter. Capt. Rainier, with his lieutenant, were dangerouſly wounded early in the engagement, and on an exploſion of ſome cartridges on deck, the cry of "Haul down the colours" was heard, but inſtantly countermanded by the Captain; and the action was continued with great ſpirit, and the Loweſtoffe's prize coming up, changed the fortune of the day, and haſtened the lowering the thirteen ſtripes. The commander of the privateer was killed, and the midſhipman who was ſent to take poſſeſſion of her, threw twenty-three overboard, and ſeveral were ſeen to be thrown overboard during the action. She was bound from Port au Prince for Boſton, and had a quantity of molaſſes on board.

The Rear-Admiral writes, that ſince his laſt diſpatches of June 21. [564.] twelve prizes and re-captures had been brought into Port Royal harbour by his Majeſty's ſhips.

Vice-Adm. Montagu, in a letter to the Admiralty, dated, St John's, Newfoundland, Oct. 5. writes thus.—"As ſoon as I received certain intelligence that hoſtilities were commenced by Count D'Eſtaign in North America, I diſpatched Com. Evans in the Romney, with the Pallas, Surpriſe, Martin, and Bonaviſta armed ſloop, under his command, with two field-pieces, a party of artillery, and 200 marines under the command of Maj. Wemyſs, to put in execution his Majeſty's commands to me (under his ſign-manual) to attack, reduce, and take poſſeſſion of the iſlands of St Pierre and Miquelon; which ſervice he has performed."

Incloſed was a letter from Com. Evans to the Vice-Admiral, dated, St Peter's Road, Sept. 17. in which he writes, "I arrived here the 14th inſt. with his Majeſty's ſhips under my command, and immediately ſent Capt. Montagu to the Governor, to acquaint him, that as the French had committed hoſtilities in America, I came here to demand a ſurrender of the iſland of St Peter's, Miquelon, and its dependencies, to his Britannic Majeſty, and demanded an anſwer in half an hour.—The Governor ſent the incloſed propoſals, to which I returned the anſwer alſo incloſed, and ſent Capt. King of the Pallas, and Maj. Wemyſs, with 117 marines and a party of artillery, to take poſſeſſion of the place; which was immediately delivered up to them.—I ſhall deſtroy all the fiſhing ſtages, ſtorehouſes, and ſhallops, and the houſes in the town, as the inhabitants embark from them."

Baron de l'Eſperance to Commodore Evans, St Peter's, Sept. 14. 1778.

"It is with the greateſt ſurpriſe I have received from you a ſummons to deliver up this government into the poſſeſſion of his Britannic Majeſty, not having received advice of a declaration of war between the two nations from my court. The formidable force you have brought with you, knowing I had it not in my power to oppoſe it, obliges me to condeſcend to your ſummons, on condition, that myſelf and the ſmall garriſon ſhall quit with all the honours of war, as the officer who brought your orders has promiſed.

I flatter myſelf I may expect from your generoſity every thing that is in your power to grant to the unfortunate inhabitants under my care.

In conſequence of which, Sir, I demand, 1. That all the attention in your power may be paid to the officers in the civil and military departments in my government; 2. That the inhabitants ſhall take away their effects from their houſes, and alſo their fiſh; and that they ſhall be ſent to France in a ſufficient number of tranſports, that there may be no riſk of their periſhing before their arrival; 3. That we ſhall enjoy the exerciſe of our religion during our ſtay in the colony; 4. That the ſmall number of veſſels in theſe iſlands ſhall remain the property of their reſpective proprietors: Laſtly, Sir, I expect you will take care to place proper guards to prevent any inſults to my people. In proof of my condeſcenſion to your demand, I ſend you three hoſtages, viz. Mouſ. D'Angeac de la Loge, ſecond captain of the troops; Bertin, officer of the government; and Des Roches, a principal inhabitant.

Nothing but the appearance of ſuch a ſquadron could have obliged me to conſent

ſent to your ſummons, which I do in order to ſpare the blood of my coloniſts, not fearing for myſelf, had I only the feelings as an officer to conſult.

P. S. I dare hope that you will grant every thing I aſk, and ſend an anſwer."

Com. Evans's anſwer, dated, St Peter's Road, Sept. 15.

"In anſwer to your letter of yeſterday, by the officer whom I ſent to you, to ſummon you to ſurrender the iſlands of St Pierre and Miquelon to his Britannis Majeſty, which you have thought proper to do, under particular articles; agreeable to your requeſt, the troops ſhall be permitted to march out of the town with all the honours of war; the officers, civil and military, and the other inhabitants of the town, may remain in their reſpective houſes, till an opportunity offers of ſending them to France.

There will be no interruption in the exerciſe of their religion, and care ſhall be taken that no inſults be given them.

In conſideration of my granting you theſe terms, you ſhall upon your honour give a true and faithful account of the number of inhabitants, diſtinguiſhing their ſexes, with an account of all ordnance, arms, ammunition, and all other warlike ſtores; together with the number of veſſels, fiſhing-boats, fiſh, oil, and other merchandiſe, that are in the ſaid iſlands; all which ſhall be delivered up to ſuch officers as I may think proper to appoint to receive them, and to be diſpoſed of in ſuch manner as I ſhall think proper. And the inhabitants may be aſſured of all the indulgence it may be in my power to grant them, during their ſtay on theſe iſlands. I ſhall land a detachment of troops on the iſland, when the officer returns who is charged with this latter, and the hoſtages will be delivered up as ſoon as Engliſh colours will be hoiſted at St Peter's.

In a letter dated, St John's, Oct. 16. Adm. Montagu writes to the Admiralty, "I am now to inform you, that the Commodore has (in the veſſels he found at St Pierre's) embarked the Governor and his ſuite, with the troops and all the principal inhabitants, women and children, amounting in the whole to 932, and ſent them to France, before he left the place; and as tranſports were daily expected from Halifax, to take the remainder of the inhabitants (whom he ſuppoſes to be about 1000) he has left the Surpriſe and Martin to ſee them embarked, with orders to deſtroy the houſes, ſtores, &c. that were remaining."

There were found, of arms, &c. 173 muſkets, 173 bayonets, 172 cartouch-boxes, 88 ſwords, and 106 belts; — of ſhipping, 10 ſhallops with ſhifting decks, 22 with fixed decks, 165 without decks, and 82 canoes; — alſo, fiſh in quintals 16,235, oil in hogſheads 201, and ſalt in hogſheads 224.

Gen. Clinton writes thus to Lord G. Germaine, in a letter, dated, New York, Oct. 8.

"On the return of the troops from the expedition to Bedford, &c. [546.], I propoſed taking a forward poſition with the army, as well to procure a ſupply of forage, as to obſerve the motions of the rebel-army, and to favour an expedition to Egg harbour; at which place the enemy had a number of privateers and prizes, and conſiderable ſalt-works.

Accordingly, on the 22d of laſt month, I requeſted Ld Cornwallis to take a poſition between Newbridge on the Hackinſack river, in Jerſey, and Hudſon's river, and Lt-Gen. Knyphauſen one between Wepperham, on the laſt of thoſe rivers, and the Brunx.

In this ſituation, with the aſſiſtance of flat-boats, we could aſſemble the army on either ſide of the North river in twenty-four hours; and by our having the command of that river as far as the Highlands, Mr Waſhington could not aſſemble that of the rebels in ten days: to have done it in Jerſey, he muſt have quitted his mountains, and riſked a general action in a country little favourable to him.

As by the move before mentioned, the provinces of Jerſey and New York were opened, we received a conſiderable ſupply of proviſions, and a number of families came in.

Gen. Waſhington did not ſeem to ſhew the leaſt diſpoſition to aſſemble his army, and the militia kept at a diſtance; however, by a well-projected plan of Lord Cornwallis's, almoſt an entire regiment of the enemy's light dragoons were ſurpriſed and carried."

Lt-Gen. Earl Cornwallis to Gen. Clinton, New Bridge, Sept. 28.

"Having received intelligence, that a conſiderable body of militia and a regiment of light dragoons were aſſembled in the neighbourhood of Taapan, in order

to

to interrupt our foraging, a plan was formed on the evening of the 27th for furprifing them. Three deferters from the right column alarmed the militia, who were poſted near New Taapan, by which means they made their eſcape; but the left column, commanded by Maj.-Gen. Grey, were ſo fortunate as not to be diſcovered; and the Major-General conducted his march with ſo much order, and ſo ſilently, and made ſo good a diſpoſition to furround the village of Old Taapan, where the regiment of dragoons lay, that he entirely furpriſed them, and very few eſcaped being either killed or taken. He likewiſe fell in with a ſmall party of militia, a few of whom were killed, and ſome taken priſoners. The whole loſs on our ſide was one man killed of the 2d battalion of light infantry, which corps had the principal ſhare in this buſineſs, and behaved with their uſual ſpirit and alacrity.

The 71ſt regiment, commanded by Lt-Col. Campbell, and the Queen's rangers under Lt-Col. Simcoe, who croſſed the North river from Lt-Gen. Knyphauſen's diviſion, and were to have co-operated with the other columns, were prevented, by the deſertion of the three men before mentioned, from furpriſing a body of militia, who by that means took the alarm, and made their eſcape."

LAW-ANECDOTE.

IN July laſt a curious trial came on before Lord Mansfield, between a running duſtman and a purloining duſtman, for the recovery of a baſket of duſt, artfully purloined from the former by the latter. Mr Dunning being counſel for the plaintiff, indulged his pleaſantry on the occaſion for a conſiderable time, till on getting up to endeavour to hamper a duſtman who was evidence for the defendant, he received the following genuine St Giles's retort: "*B*— your eyes! hold your fooliſh jaw! don't you ſee as how I'm talking to the gemman there!" pointing to the Chief Juſtice. The univerſal peals of laughter that ſhook the court may eaſily be conceived. The learned Advocate was petrified! Lord Mansfield himſelf could not refrain from ſacrificing to Momus on the occaſion; but at laſt, recovering his judicial conſequence, told the witneſs, "he was a terrible man; but that he had a great mind to commit him to priſon, for daring to violate the dignity of that court, and the advocates who plead in it."

NEW BOOKS. [556.]

Anticipation: containing the ſubſtance of his M——y's moſt gracious ſpeech to both H--s of P--l—t, on the opening of the approaching ſeſſion; together with a full and authentic account of the debate which will *take place in the H—— of C——s, on the motion for the* Addreſs *and the* Amendment. *With* Notes. 8*vo*. [*Said to be the production of Mr Tickell, nephew of the celebrated Mr Richard Tickell*]. 1*s*. 6*d*. *Becket*. Publiſhed *Nov*. 23. 1778.

THis production is a kind of prophecy of the firſt day's debate in the Houſe of Commons, or a laugh at the oppoſition-orators in that Houſe. Their ſeveral and general modes of declamation againſt miniſterial meaſures are *hit off* with a conſiderable degree of humour. The gentlemen caricatured by this political *Hogarth*, are, L-d G--by, Mr D—v—d H--rt—y, Mr W—lkes, Gov. J—hn-ne, Mr T. T—wnſ—d, T—p—le L—tt—l, Mr B—rke, Mr D--nn-g, Mr F—x, Col. B—ré, Gen. C—n--y, Mr S-b-ge, and a few others.—The gentlemen in adminiſtration are drawn with more favourable ſemblances; for the author has artfully contrived to throw all the weight of argument into *their* ſcale. This muſt be underſtood, however, with a few exceptions: for our humorous ſpeech *deſigner* has impartially caſt a ſprinkling of ridicule over the orations of Mr R—g—y, Mr V—n—r, Mr P—nt—n, and Mr S--l—r G—n--l. Lord North, in particular, makes a very good ſpeech in defence of the meaſures of adminiſtration, with reſpect to the American war.—We give extracts, viz.

After Ld G--by had moved for an amendment to the addreſs, "Gov. J—ſt—ne roſe, and ſaid every thing that a gentleman in his melancholy ſituation could be ſuppoſed to urge. Spoke much of the want of candour in putting a falſe conſtruction on his actions [535.], which he could aſſure the Houſe, upon his honour, were all dictated by the beſt intentions; that he ſhould not undertake to enter into a full defence of his conduct at preſent, as it was a very delicate buſineſs, and turned upon a very nice chain of circumſtances. One part of the charges againſt him he would ſlightly touch upon, his letters, and what he ſuppoſed was meant to be hinted at his attempts of bribery: That the artful policy of France

France had made it neceſſary for him to parry her attacks by ſimilar weapons; that he believed it was felt, and would be admitted by all parts of that houſe, that there is no greater ſpring of public actions, in all political aſſemblies, than ſelf-intereſt: That he felt himſelf juſtified in his own mind for every ſtep he had taken, for he would venture to affirm, that in every negotiation true wiſdom and ſound policy juſtified the moral fitneſs of ſecret articles, and the honourable expediency of powerful temptations. As to the failure of ſucceſs on the part of the commiſſioners, various cauſes had concurred to occaſion it: They were ſent to treat of peace with a retreating army: Philadelphia, the chief reſidence of the moderate men, and moſt friendly to their negotiation, was evacuated by the army on the commiſſioners arrival: A little after they had got to New York, Monſ. d'Eſtaign was upon the coaſt. Theſe circumſtances gave ſpirits to a declining cauſe; and America, *in this hour of her inſolence* [431. 530.], refuſed to treat, unleſs her independence was ſpecifically acknowledged.

Hon. T. L—ll roſe. "Sir, The navy I have ever conſidered, not only as the true and conſtitutional ſafeguard of this inſular territory, but as the very ſpirit and ſoul of all traffick, the quinteſſence of merchandiſe, and indeed, I may ſay, the palladium of commerce. With this view, Sir, my ſtudies have ever tended to the inveſtigation of the origin of that ſtupendous piece of mechaniſm, a ſhip. —Noah, Sir, was, in my opinion, the firſt circumnavigator—(I beg to be underſtood, I mean no reflection on the memory of Sir Francis Drake)—he was therefore, Sir, juſtly intitled to the higheſt ſituation in the naval department of that early period.—Take him for all in all, we ſhall not look upon his like again—though, in truth, there are traits in his character not totally diſſimilar to ſome leading features of the Noble Earl who is now at the head of that department.—But it is not for me to draw the parallel.

If, Sir, I wanted any additional reaſon for oppoſing the addreſs, it would beſt ariſe from the ſhameful neglect and inattention to thoſe brave and humane French officers, particularly the captain of the Licorne [325.], lately on their parole at Aylesford, half of whom, indeed, miniſtry have cruelly ſuffered to run away.—Beſides, Sir, let us advert to the wretched deficiency in our late naval equipments.—I have it, Sir, from undoubted authority, that the ſeveral ſhips crews laboured under a total deprivation of tobacco: tobacco! that ſtaple commodity of our once flouriſhing ſubjects, now, alas, our avowed enemies, in Virginia, and the ſouthern colonies.—Sir, not only the quota of gin was miſerably retrenched, but adultery, ſo congenial to the Noah of this day, pervaded every keg in the royal navy.—Sir, I myſelf know it for a fact, that the ſpeaking trumpet of the Albion was ſent out in ſo wretched a condition, that, in hailing a fiſhing-boat (I believe a cod-ſmack), off Scilly, the ſecond mate cracked his pipe, and half the crew have been hoarſe ever ſince.—Some of your ſhips, Sir, wanted their complement of chaplains:—and in others, I will not ſay that I know there were not ſurgeons, but I will ſay, I do *not* know that there were. Sir, more fatal conſequences have ariſen from a ſtrange neglect of vegetables.—Potatoes, radically rotten!—Carrots, diabolically dry!—Turnips, totally tough!—Parſnips, pitifully putrid!—Scurvy, Sir, ſcurvy, like the angry demon of peſtilence, has lighted up everlaſting bonfires in the blotched brows and cicatracious cheeks of your ſcarified ſeamen; ſo that every crew has flaſhed contagion, and reeked like a floating peſt-houſe, with the baneful exhalations of diſeaſe.—And now, Sir, that I'm on my legs, a word or two to trowzers.—Such is the pitiful œconomy of adminiſtration, ſuch the paltry treachery of contractors, that, what from an original coarſeneſs of yarn, what from the more pernicious and ſlovenly texture of the workmanſhip, not a trowzer but gaped with lacerations, whoſe expanded apertures diſcovered what—the P—rl—m—nt—ry decorum of this Houſe forbids me to reveal. Spurred on by ſuch powerful incentives, I take this earlieſt occaſion to give notice to the Houſe, that I ſhall move, on this day fortnight, for the Houſe to reſolve itſelf into a committee, in order to take into conſideration the ſeveral weighty grievances, the outlines of which I have juſt now had the honour to give you a rude ſketch.—When, I ſhall alſo move you, Sir, that the ſeveral maltſters, diſtillers of gin, venders of tobacco, traders in trowzers, retailers of rum, picklers of pork, and purveyors

veyors of potatoes, together with their ſeveral ſervants, followers, apprentices, and retainers, be ordered to attend this houſe *de die in diem*, to anſwer all ſuch queſtions and matters touching the ſaid inquiry as ſhall be put to them by the committee ſo to be appointed.—— In the mean time, Sir, I ſhall give my hearty concurrence to the Noble Lord's amendment, as promiſing to afford ſome degree of preliminary information, which may tend to illuſtrate the more important matter in the inquiry which I have now propoſed to ſet on foot."

"Mr S—t—r-G—l [333.], CONTRA, began with *declaring*, That when he *tuk* his preſent office he *underſtud* it to be a *general retainer*, to *ſhew cauſe* in behalf of adminiſtration: That, therefore, he hoped to be favoured with a few words by way of *replication* to his learned friend: That he might in this caſe have inſiſted on *want of notice*, but, for the ſake of candour in practice, he would wave that objection; for that he had no doubt, on the merits, but that *judgement wud be given* in his favour: *Proteſting*, that the ſpeech was *warranted* by *precedent*, and had *the higheſt authority* in its ſupport: *Proteſting* alſo, that no *gud* objection *cud* be made to the addreſs, as it ſtrictly purſued the very words of the ſpeech. He *juſtified*, *under an immemorial cuſtom*, that adminiſtration *have been accuſtomed to have, and ſtill of right ought to have*, certain echoes in this Houſe, called *addreſſes*. He admitted, that *true it was*, there had been ſome *errors in our proceedings* with reſpect to America; but he was informed, and believed, that Sir Henry Clinton intended to have a *new trial*. As to the cauſe of Great Britain *verſus* France, he had been given to underſtand and be informed, that the place in which the *treſpaſs* was ſuppoſed to have been committed, was PARCEL of the iſland of Dominica, *in parts beyond the ſeas*; which place ſaid French, with force of arms, to wit, with ſhips of divers guns, drums, trumpets, bayonets, hand-grenades, and cartridge-boxes, had broken and entered, *doing nevertheleſs as little damage on that occaſion as they poſſibly cud*; but that he was clearly of opinion, that if the troops of ſaid France ſhould *traverſe* the channel, and lay a *venue* in Kent or Suſſex, *iſſue might be joined* by the militia at Coxheath; and, in that caſe, *afterwards*, if verdict *ſhud* be given in our favour, the adverſe party would ſuſtain heavy and exemplary *damages*.—He concluded, with *averring*, that he approved of the addreſs in its preſent form; and that he ſhould *demur* to the amendment moved by the Noble *Lud*, as *multifarious, uncertain, inſufficient, and informal*."

In his concluſion, the ingenious author has the following piece of pleaſantry: "Immediately after the diviſion, the H—e were much aſtoniſhed at Mr C—s T—rn—'s calling their attention to a moſt libellous, nefarious, and enormous pamphlet, intitled, *Anticipation*, calculated to miſrepreſent the debates, and vilify the proceedings of P——t; obſerving, that the publication of Honourable Gentlemens ſpeeches *before* they could poſſibly have been ſpoken, was infinitely more dangerous to the conſtitution, than miſtaking them after they had been actually delivered; as not only the public were thereby much more likely to be deceived, but many country-gentlemen were moſt illegally hurried up to town before the time, to the great annoyance of themſelves and cattle. Beſides, what ſtruck at the very heart ſtrings of debate, many good ſpeeches were marred thereby, and Honourable Gentlemen ſtopped from repeating their own words, leſt they ſhould authenticate the ſaid publication. ——For all which reaſons, he humbly moved, That the publiſher of a pamphlet, intitled, *Anticipation*, be immediately taken into cuſtody, by a meſſenger of this Houſe, together with all papers in his ſhops and warehouſes, in order that this Houſe may be enabled to diſcover the author or authors of this very black conſpiracy. He moved, alſo, that the ſeveral ſtatutes againſt forgery, coining, and uttering knowing to be falſe, foreſtallers, and regrators, &c. &c. be forthwith all read. And further—— But here the laughter becoming intenſe, the remnant of his oratory was cut ſhort, by a moſt clamorous repetition of *Adjourn! Adjourn!* So that it was impoſſible for the Editor to collect the reſult of this important motion. M.

LONDON.

Religion, &c.

A ſketch of the diſtinguiſhing graces of the Chriſtian character, as originating from the Holy Spirit's ſecret yet efficacious influence on the minds of men; with a rational inquiry into the reality and nature of divine influence. By Philip Gurdon, M. A. 2 s. 6 d. ſewed. *Matthews.* —— The two firſt chapters of this Sketch, contain an inquiry

quiry into the reality and nature of the divine influence: in the others the following virtues are conſidered as forming the Chriſtian temper; Faith, Repentance, Hope, the Love of God, Love as it reſpects Man, Peace, Joy, Humility and Meekneſs, Patience, Righteouſneſs, Temperance. The tract has entirely a practical tendency, urging an attention to thoſe things which are of allowed importance and neceſſity; and therefore it deſerves to be candidly received and carefully regarded.

Hiſtory, Law, Politics, &c.

A chronological abridgement of the life and reign of Henry IV. furnamed the Great, 62d king of France, exhibiting a conciſe view of the ſtate of Europe, from 1553, to 1610. With an appendix, containing anecdotes, &c ſerving to illuſtrate the character of Henry the Great. 2s. *Newbery.* —— Has too much the brevity of an index, to yield ſo much entertainment or inſtruction, as it might have afforded, had the author omitted many unimportant circumſtances, and given a little larger ſcope to thoſe great and intereſting events which mark the hiſtory of one of the firſt heroes of the French monarchy. M.

The Chronicle of England, vol. 2. [39. 258.] from the acceſſion of Egbert, to the Norman conqueſt. By Joſeph Strutt. 15s. boards. *Shropſhire.*——Divided into three general parts: containing, 1. the civil and military hiſtory of the Anglo-Saxons, from the acceſſion of Egbert, to the Norman conqueſt; 2. the eccleſiaſtical hiſtory of the ſame period; 3. an account of the government, manners, &c. of the people. C.

Miſcellaneous works of the late Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of Cheſterfield, conſiſting of letters, political tracts, and poems. Vol. 3. [39. 205.], completing the edition of his Lordſhip's works begun by Dr Maty. Collected, arranged, and reviſed, with a preface, and notes, by B. W. of the Inner Temple. 9s. boards. *Williams*, &c. —— The pieces contained in this volume are, 1. Fourteen letters to Mr Stanhope, on the art of pleaſing [36. 113.—292.]; 2. A letter to A. B——t, Eſq; at Edinburgh, relative to the death of Lord Strathmore, to whoſe children Lord Cheſterfield was appointed one of the guardians; 3. Free thoughts and bold truths; or, A politico-critical eſſay on the preſent ſituation of affairs, written in 1755; 4. The Lords proteſt relative to the convention with Spain in 1739 [1. 519]; 5. Three tracts publiſhed in 1742 and 1743, (viz. 1. The caſe of the Hanover forces in the pay of G. Britain impartially and freely examined; 2. A vindication of the Caſe, &c. being a ſequel to it; 3. A further vindication, being a full anſwer, founded on facts and dates, to a pamphlet, called, "The intereſt of G. Britain ſteadily purſued);" 6. The Lords proteſt 1° Februarii 1742-3. [5. 89.]; 7. A letter to the Abbe de la Ville, relative to the inhuman behaviour of the French at Fontenoy [9. 383.]; 8. A few poetical pieces, conſiſting of ſhort copies of verſes, four or five well-known ſongs and ballads, and certain little epigrammatical performances, which every body has ſeen, but which it was right to preſerve in the writings of this very witty and very ingenious nobleman. M.

A diſſertation on the Folclande and Boclande of the Saxons, *&c.* 1s. ſewed. *Bathurſt.* ——Moſt of our legal antiquarians have been of opinion, that the feuds were introduced into Britain at the Norman invaſion; and though the Saxons were indiſputably eſtabliſhed here long before the cuſtoms of the feudiſts in Spain, Italy, and France, had been formed into a code, by Receſſuinthus, Rotharis, and Charlemagne, in the beginning of the ſeventh century; ſtill the opinion has prevailed, that the Saxons, who had gained footing in this iſland, alone neglected to encourage a political regulation ſo well adapted to the neceſſity and the genius of the times. This has been the general idea.— Others have contented themſelves with allowing, that the feuds might poſſibly have been known to the Saxons; and have then quietly proceeded in the beaten track, without any farther inveſtigation.—We muſt agree with our preſent author, that, without a reference to the Folclande and Boclande of the Saxons, it is not poſſible to form an adequate idea of the point in queſtion; and with him we muſt expreſs our ſurpriſe that ſo little attention has been paid to theſe neceſſary terms. Sir Edward Coke, that great oracle of the law, is, like all other oracles, in this inſtance at leaſt, ambiguous and unſatisfactory. So is not the author of this elegant diſſertation: his explanation appears to us, who pretend not to be black-letter lawyers, as agreeable to reaſon, and ſtrongly ſupported by authorities. Of this we are convinced, that the numerous references in the notes beſpeak much legal information, and that the diſſertation is written with the pleaſing pen of a ſcholar and a gentleman. C.

Readings on ſtatutes, chiefly thoſe affecting the adminiſtration of public juſtice, in criminal and civil caſes; paſſed in the reign of K. George II. By John Rayner, the younger. 9s. boards. *Browne.* —— Contains much law learning. C.

Caſes of practice in the court of king's-bench at Weſtminſter, from the reign of Q. Eliſabeth to the 14th of Geo. III. a period of near 220 years. Selected from, and examined by, the books of reports; and methodically arranged under proper titles: ſhewing the whole practice of that court, ancient

and modern, and being a complete guide to all barriſters as well as attornies With a table containing the names of the caſes, and index of the principal matters. By a gentleman of the Middle Temple. 12 s. *Owen.* ——Muſt afford great aſſiſtance to practitioners. M.

America.

Remarks upon an eſſay, intitled, *The hiſtory of the colonization of the free ſtates of antiquity applied to the preſent conteſt between G. Britain and her American colonies.* [39. 320] By John Symonds, LL D. profeſſor of modern hiſtory in the univerſity of Cambridge. 2 s. 6 d. *Payne*, &c.—— Dr Symonds endeavours to ſhew, that the author of the Eſſay has either not carefully inquired into facts, or has not ſtated them fairly and honeſtly; and that, by his mode of reaſoning, it would not be difficult to juſtify the moſt flagrant abuſes of power that are to be found under any government in Europe —Speaking of the Corinthians, Dr Symonds tells us, that they did not require of their colonies a monopoly of their trade; did not compel them to levy taxes for the maintenance of their civil eſtabliſhment; much leſs did they endeavour to extort from them a revenue for the ſupport of the government of the parent-ſtate: they left them in poſſeſſion of their own property, and only aſked of them the common marks of reſpect, and their alliance in time of war. He is far from inſinuating, that it would have become G. Britain to have been ſatisfied with ſuch terms in regard to America; but he aſſerts, that had ſhe followed the example of Corinth, and, he believes, the cuſtom generally eſtabliſhed in Greece, ſhe would have made no other demands. M.

Proceedings of a court-martial, held at Cambridge in New England, by order of Maj.-Gen. Heath, commanding the American troops for the northern diſtrict, for the trial of Col. David Henley, accuſed by Gen. Burgoyne, of the ill treatment of the Britiſh ſoldiers [251], in December and January laſt. Taken in ſhort hand by an officer who was preſent. 2 s. 6 d. *Almon.* —— Reflects honour on the abilities of an unfortunate commander. M.

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An eſſay on caſtrametation. By Lewis Lochée. 4 s. ſewed. *Cadell.* —— "Caſtrametation, in its preciſe meaning," ſays Mr Lochée, "is the art of meaſuring, arranging, and ordering camps; but it has ſometimes a more extenſive ſignification, including all the views and deſigns of a general in the choice of his camps." C.

Belles Lettres, Fine Arts, &c.

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Seven Diſcourſes, delivered in the Royal Academy by the Preſident. 5 s boards. *Cadell.*

The excellent diſcourſes here collected, were publiſhed ſeparately. This edition of them is, with propriety, dedicated to the King, in the following terms.

"The regular progreſs of cultivated life is from neceſſaries to accommodations, from accommodations to ornaments. By your illuſtrious predeceſſors were eſtabliſhed marts for manufactures, and colleges for ſcience; but for the arts of elegance, thoſe arts by which manufactures are employed, and ſcience is refined, to found an Academy was reſerved for your Majeſty.

Had ſuch patronage been without effect, there had been reaſon to believe, that Nature had, by ſome inſurmountable impediment, obſtructed our proficiency; but the annual improvement of the exhibitions which your Majeſty has been pleaſed to encourage, ſhews that only encouragement had been wanting.

To give advice to thoſe who are contending for royal liberality, has been for ſome years the duty of my ſtation in the Academy; and theſe diſcourſes hope for your Majeſty's acceptance, as well-intended endeavours to excite the emulation which your notice has kindled, and direct thoſe ſtudies which your bounty has rewarded." M.

Poetry.

A poetical epiſtle to an eminent painter. 3 s. 6 d. ſewed. *Payne.* —— This poem is addreſſed to Mr George Romney, and reflects equal honour upon its author as a friend and as a poet. C.

OCCASIONAL PROLOGUE *at the opening of the Edinburgh Theatre, Nov.* 14 1778.

Written and ſpoken by Mr WOODS.

WHen Theſpis firſt the living manners drew,
Rough were his ſketches, and his actors few:
No dome then roſe, the ſpeaker to relieve;
No varying ſcenes, the judgement to deceive;—
In Grecian alleys lovers told their ſmart,
And godlike heroes triumph'd in—a cart.
But tho' unknown in a remoter age
The ſtrength and beauty of th' *Athenian* Stage,
Tho' with leſs grace the actor might appear,
From Fortune *Managers* had leſs to fear:—
Critics, if critics liv'd in Theſpis days,
Too nice to bear the Grecian's homely lays,
To ſate their ſpleen cou'd tear no benches down,
Nor cruſh a ſeaſon's hopes—for half a crown.
The prudent Manager, who found with eaſe
The taſte of every ſpot he aim'd to pleaſe,
His efforts damp'd, by critics, or the weather,
Cou'd pack his actors and his goods together,
To kings and heroes give a ſafe retreat,
And next night *open*—in another ſtreet.
In times like theſe, by long refinement taught,
When ſcience is to full perfection brought,
No common efforts muſt the mind engage,
That aims at fame and profit from the ſtage.
Such the demands a judging public make
On him who dares the mimic ſceptre ſhake,
That great expence to moderate gain muſt *lead*,
And taſte unite with judgement to ſucceed:—
Fortune approves his claims by ſlow degrees;
But ruin waits him if he fails to pleaſe!
Our new made chief, whoſe courage dares explore
A mazy path, by him untrod before,
Hopes, o'er his taſk your favour will preſide—
That friendly ſtar which ſtill hath been his guide!
Whoſe influence will his fault'ring footſteps ſtay,
Soften each toil, and cheer him on his way.—
From various ſpots his little band he draws,
Anxious to gain, and to deſerve, applauſe.—
Nor ſhall your favour gain'd, e'er make him ſlight
That duty which he knows the public's right:
By bold exertion, match'd with prudent care,
He only can expect your ſmiles to ſhare;—
No ſelfiſh, narrow thought ſhall ſtain his plan,
But every off'ring be—*the beſt he can.*
Critics complain, the mimic art declines,
Or, like a ſetting ſun, but faintly ſhines—
And ſurely Death in icy chains hath bound
The faireſt flow'rs that grac'd Dramatic ground!—
The Tragic Muſe may drop one *real* tear
For BARRY, who ſuch ſtreams hath drawn for her!
And poor Thalia name, with fault'ring breath,
Her lengthen'd liſt of fav'rites ſunk in death;—
O'er WESTON's bier and WOODWARD's urn, may mourn
STEPHEN and BOBADIL—*for ever gone!*
And claſſic, witty, pointed FOOTE deplore;
And merry NED—who "*ſet us in a roar!*"
Yet may we hope ſome genius ſtill remains,
To grace the Poet's tendereſt, livelieſt ſtrains;
Burns in ſome boſoms yet to fame unknown,
Which generous auditors may make their own;
May call it forth, by gentle methods rear'd,
To offer pleaſure, and receive reward:
For genius muſt by kind indulgence riſe,
And, Eagle-like, be taught to ſeek the ſkies!—
Ere ſwelling cluſters ſtill the branches dreſs
Of the rich vine that foreign lab'rers preſs,
Should the young ſhoots be left without ſupport,
Its humid virtues vainly might they court;
Or ſet, in age, where Phœbus faintly ſhines,
Chill'd by his abſence ſoon its ſtrength declines:
But cheriſh'd, in its native, ſunny fields,
Grateful, in ſtreams the valu'd juice it yields.
So may *we* hope beneath *your care* to thrive;
Such juſt returns for all your kindneſs, give;—
For by your favour muſt we riſe, or fall——
You are *our* prop, our ſunſhine—and our all!

On the Approach of Winter: An Elegy.

Rura gelu tum claudit hyems. Virg.

SAD Winter now begins his chearleſs reign,
Loſt is the charm of hill, and grove, and dale,
The plowman hies him o'er the wither'd plain,
Shrinks from the ſtorm, and ſhivers at the gale.
Where yon low cottage ſkirts the op'ning glade,
And leafleſs oaks adorn the rural ſcene,
Lone let me walk when night extends her ſhade,
And ſoft-ey'd Cynthia ſilvers o'er the green;
Or, rapt in Contemplation's hallow'd bower,
(While cherub accents die along the air),
Each ſtar ſhall ſpeak the God's omnific power,
And raiſe my ſoul to the SUPREMELY FAIR!
Or, O! ſweet Avon, by thy lucid ſtream,
Diſſolv'd in fairy viſion let me lie,
While inſpiration darts a quickening beam,
And forms immortal ſweep in ſilence by:
Where youthful SHAKESPEARE tun'd his witching ſong,
And woo'd from higheſt heaven a muſe of fire;
Still o'er the mind the lov'd ideas throng;
Still breathe his raptures 'midſt the Muſes' choir
Hark! what melodious accents fill the air,
Soft as young zephyrs kiſs the primroſe ſweet;
Arm'd *cap-à-pe* the elfin hoſt are near;
And Muſic glances by on ſilken feet.
O'er the bleak heath the dazzling train advance,
Sipping the moon light near yon hillock's ſide,
And OBERON waves high his beamy lance,
And to his boſom claſps his fairy-bride;
"Ye winds, forbear the rude and ſcourging blaſt;
Ye raging tides, in ſofter murmurs creep;
Ye cryſtal fountains, ſtop your headlong haſte;
Ye whiſpering willows, bid your Naiads ſleep.
Bleſt meads!" he cry'd, "once rob'd in flow'rets bright;
Bleſt ſhades! where wood-nymphs their chaſte forms conceal;
May no curſt dews your ripening harveſts blight!

To Dryad eſſence ſtain the glittering ſteel!"
O! there might I employ my lateſt days,
Or by old Ooze's ruſh befringed tide,
To ſpeak the ſage's or the ſtateſman's praiſe,
Who for their country liv'd, — their country dy'd!

(Nor there, reclin'd the ſpreading ſhades among,
Shall the fair Nine their friendly aid refuſe,
While CHATHAM's virtues lift the daring ſong,
The theme of every Briton, Patriot, Muſe:
'Twas *his* with nobleſt eloquence to charm;
'Twas *his* the rights of nations to reſtore;
Our Engliſh youth to deeds of honour warm,
And bid Britannia's awful thunders roar;

Propitious to my country's ſacred vow,
Since he, her beſt-belov'd, reſigns to Fate,
His equal would the pitying powers beſtow,
To ſtill hoarſe war, and prop a ſinking ſtate!)
Come, then, Aſtræa! come, much-injur'd maid!
And ere again returns the youthful ſpring,
Peace! o'er the land extend thy olive ſhade,
While dove-ey'd Plenty wakes the tuneful ſtring.

Ye bliſsful days, roll round, and bleſs the ſwain;
For you the meads ſhall ſmile, the hawthorn bloom;
For you ſweet flowerets deck th' impurpled plain,
And opening roſe-buds breathe a kind perfume.
On violet-banks impearl'd with roſeat dew,
The woodman oft ſhall chant the rural lay;
And roſe-lip'd Fancy haſte in mantle blue,
Waving his light wings in the Orient's ray.

But ſee! the ſwift deſcending ſtorm is nigh,
The loud wind bluſters o'er the billowy main;
Slow moves the burden thro' the darken'd ſky,
And ſoon muſt burſt o'er all the ſlippery plain.
Farewell, dear ſcenes, where Summer erſt delay'd,
Where lingering Autumn bluſh'd in radiance mild;

Joyleſs I trask the ſolitary glade,
And ſeek to hide me in the woodlands wild.

Newport-Pagnell. J—N W—E.

To a very pretty woman who painted.

IT is out of the reach, my dear Chloe, of art
To heighten the bloom of thoſe charms;
Cupid ſhoots from each feature ſo pointed a dart,
It's cruel to give him more arms.

With the roſe and the lily which Nature hath made,
Contented, my fair-one, remain,
If you wiſh to be lov'd when your roſes all fade,
And are wore in the breaſt of your ſwain.

Jeu d'Eſprit. Tranſlated from the French.

I *Shall* DIE, in the height of deſpair,
If my Delia perſiſts to deny;—
I ſhall die with delight, if the fair
Will attend to my tale, and comply.

How can I then ceaſe to lament,
Since the fate of my paſſion is ſure?
My *death* is the certain event
Of the *evil*, as well as the *cure*.

The ASS and his DRIVER.

A FABLE.

ALL men allow ſubordination,
Servant and maſter, each in ſtation,
Like ladder rounds in each degree,
One over t'other's head, you ſee,
To each ſuperior each muſt bow,
While kept in humbler round below;
To grumble will not mend the plan,
So read the fable—if you can.

"With weary ſteps and heavy load,
The jack-aſs trudg'd along the road,
Fainting almoſt beneath his pack,
Yet ſtill his maſter plied his back;
From ſide to ſide the ſtrokes reſound,
Inflicting many a galling wound;
In due ſucceſſion down his face
The rolling tears each other chaſe.
At length, like Balaam's aſs of yore,
He ſpoke, who never ſpoke before.
"Inhuman maſter!" thus he cry'd,
"Why doſt thou laſh my patient hide?
Do I not drudge from morn till night,
All for thy profit and delight?
Beneath what weary burdens I,
Which way you pleaſe to go, comply:
Potatoes, apples, turf, or ſand,
Or any thing which comes to hand,
Brick-duſt ſometimes, or earthen ware,
And even you I often bear.
In ev'ry ſeaſon, ev'ry day,
From place to place I plod away,
Thro' froſt and ſnow, thro' wind and rain,
And ſeldom 'tis that I complain:
Why then, when I ſo willing go,
Do you, hard-hearted, drive me ſo?"

The maſter laugh'd to hear him bray,
And, in his turn, was heard to ſay,—
"Thou prov'ſt thyſelf an aſs to prate
To me, thy driver: but by Fate
The world is driv'n, in each degree;
To ſome I'm but an aſs, like thee,
And I am thought of juſt no more
By thoſe poſſeſt of driving pow'r:
Still by the rich the poor are driven,
And overloaded, whipt to heaven:
The rich are driven on by fate,
To ſeek for title and for ſtate,
And ſcarce ſucceſs their wiſhes crown,
Before, perhaps, they're driven down.
Time drives along with ſcythe and glaſs,
To prove that mortals are but graſs;
With haſty ſteps Death, not ſo civil,
Drives many headlong to the devil.
The high, the low, the great, the ſmall,
Are driv'n, and drive, both one and all;
No matter who the firſt contriver,
Each aſs muſt now obey his driver.
Gee up! Gee-ho! the road purſue,
Others drive me, and I drive you."

He ſaid—and rais'd again the thong;
The aſs, in ſilence, march'd along."

J. O.

PAR-

PARLIAMENT, Seſſ. 1778 9.

IN purſuance of a royal proclamation, dated, Sept. 25. the parliament met at Weſtminſter on the 26th of November. — The King opened the ſeſſion with the following ſpeech.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I have called you together in a conjuncture which demands your moſt ſerious attention.

In the time of profound peace, without pretence of provocation or colour of complaint, the court of France hath not forborne to diſturb the public tranquillity, in violation of the faith of treaties, and the general rights of ſovereigns; at firſt, by the clandeſtine ſupply of arms and other aid to my revolted ſubjects in North America; afterwards, by avowing openly their ſupport, and entering into formal engagements with the leaders of the rebellion; and, at length, by committing open hoſtilities and depredations on my faithful ſubjects, and by an actual invaſion of my dominions in America and the Weſt Indies.

It is, I truſt, unneceſſary for me to aſſure you, that the ſame care and concern for the happineſs of my people which induced me to endeavour to prevent the calamities of war, will make me deſirous to ſee a reſtoration of the bleſſings of peace, whenever it can be effected with perfect honour, and with ſecurity to the rights of this country.

In the mean time I have not neglected to take the proper and neceſſary meaſures for diſappointing the malignant deſigns of our enemies, and alſo for making general reprizals: and although my efforts have not been attended with all the ſucceſs which the juſtice of our cauſe, and the vigour of our exertions, ſeemed to promiſe; yet the extenſive commerce of my ſubjects has been protected in moſt of its branches, and large reprizals have been made upon the injurious aggreſſors, by the vigilance of my fleets, and by the active and enterpriſing ſpirit of my people.

The great armaments of other powers, however friendly and ſincere their profeſſions, however juſt and honourable their purpoſes, muſt neceſſarily engage our attention.

It would have afforded me very great ſatisfaction to have informed you, that the conciliatory meaſures planned by the wiſdom and temper of parliament, had taken the deſired effect, and brought the troubles in North America to a happy concluſion.

In this ſituation of affairs, the national honour and ſecurity call ſo loudly upon us for the moſt active exertions, that I cannot doubt of your heartieſt concurrence and ſupport. From the vigour of your counſels, and the conduct and intrepidity of my officers and forces by ſea and land, I hope, under the bleſſing of God, to derive the means of vindicating and maintaining the honour of my crown, and the intereſts of my people, againſt all our enemies.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I will order the proper eſtimates for the ſervice of the enſuing year to be laid before you; and when you conſider the importance of the objects for which we are contending, you will, I doubt not, grant me ſuch ſupplies as you ſhall judge neceſſary for the public ſervice, and adequate to the preſent emergency.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I have, according to the powers veſted in me for that purpoſe, called forth the militia, to aſſiſt in the interior defence of this country; and I have, with the greateſt and trueſt ſatisfaction, been myſelf a witneſs of that public ſpirit, that ſteady ardour, and that love of their country, which animate and unite all ranks of my faithful ſubjects, and which cannot fail of making us ſafe at home, and reſpected abroad."

Dutiful and loyal addreſſes, in anſwer to the ſpeech, were preſented by both Houſes, and gracious anſwers were given by the King.

In the Houſe of Lords the addreſs was moved for by the Duke of Chandos, and conſiſted of a recital of the ſeveral paragraphs in the ſpeech, couched in terms of duty and reſpect; aſſuring his Majeſty of the ſtedfaſt and hearty ſupport of that Houſe in the purſuit of ſuch vigorous and effectual meaſures as his Majeſty, in his great wiſdom, ſhould judge moſt expedient for vindicating and maintaining the dignity of his crown, and the intereſt of his people, againſt all our enemies.— Lord Plymouth ſeconded the motion; he delivered himſelf with great warmth againſt the perfidious and inſidious conduct of France; and dwelt a conſiderable time on the abilities, ſpirit, and reſolution, of this country, when engaged in a conteſt with France.—The Earl of Coventry oppoſed the motion. His Lordſhip deſcanted on the unhappy

ſituation

ſituation of this country. The point to be conſidered, he ſaid, was, how to extricate ourſelves from our difficulties. This chiefly depended upon putting an end to the American war, and the manner of doing it: Should it be done, 1. by a new ſyſtem of coercion? 2. by avowing the independency of America? or, 3. by withdrawing our fleets and armies? As to the firſt queſtion, Were we better able to proſecute the war, after the loſs of ſo many men, and ſo many millions, than before we had loſt a man, or ſpent a ſhilling? Was America weaker, now ſhe was joined by France, than when ſhe fought us ſingly? After purſuing this line of appeal upon facts a conſiderable time, he ſaid, he had been conſiſtent in his oppoſition to the American war from its commencement. As to the ſecond queſtion, the avowal of the independency, that was the wiſeſt ſtep Great Britain could take as matters ſtood: "Do it fairly, do it fully, and then we ſhall have leiſure to puniſh France for her perfidy, and recover ourſelves from the danger and damage to which we have long been liable, and under which we have ſuffered ſo materially." The third queſtion was involved in the ſecond. Avowing the independency of America was therefore the only way.—This brought on a debate. No amendment was propoſed, but an abſolute negative on the motion; to vote no addreſs at preſent, but inſtantly to ſet on foot an inquiry into the public grievances. The numbers were, For the addreſs 75, Againſt it 33.

In the Houſe of Commons the addreſs was moved for by the Hon. Mr Greville, recapitulating the ſpeech, and aſſuring his Majeſty, that the Houſe would chearfully ſupport him with the means of vindicating and maintaining the honour of his crown againſt the malignant deſigns of all his enemies.—Mr Townſend moved an amendment, purporting an aſſurance of ſupport in the defence of the dignity of his Majeſty's crown, and of the kingdom of G. Britain, but declaring their reſolution to make an inquiry who were the adviſers or conductors of thoſe meaſures which had prevented a reſtoration of peace, and had been the cauſe of the avowed want of ſucceſs which attended our fleets and armies.—Meſſ. Fox, T. Luttrell, and Wilkes, ſpoke in ſupport of the amendment; Mr Penton, and Lord North, againſt it.—On the queſtion put, the numbers were, for the addreſs, as moved for, Ayes 226, Noes 107.

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

TURKY. [559.]

"*Pera of Conſtantinople, Oct.* 3. The mortality has almoſt entirely ceaſed; only one accident of the plague has happened in Pera theſe eight days; and it is hoped the firſt cold weather will put an end to this cruel diſorder, which has coſt this capital at leaſt one hundred and thirty thouſand inhabitants." *Lond. gaz.*

"*Smyrna, Oct.* 8. On the 1ſt inſt. at noon, two violent ſhocks of earthquakes were felt here, which were followed by eight more. They did much damage, particularly to the houſes not repaired from their ſufferings on the 3d of July. Several perſons loſt their lives on this occaſion. On the 3d inſt. there was another ſhock; ſince which the earth has been ſtill." [509.]

RUSSIA. [441.]

In a reſcript of the Empreſs of Ruſſia to the Governor of Archangel, on the ſubject of the American privateers, dated, Peterſburg, Sept. 4. 1778, mention is made of the confuſion occaſioned by the appearance of an American privateer about the North Cape, which had already taken eight Engliſh veſſels; that the lateneſs of the ſeaſon did not at preſent permit the taking any active meaſures, but that before next ſummer care would be taken for the ſafety of the navigation of the Engliſh and other foreign veſſels trading to the port of Archangel. The reſcript concludes thus: "Regarding the inhuman conduct of the collector at Kola, to the Engliſh maſters of ſhips plundered by the American privateer, we have already ordered our actual privy-counſellor Count Munich, not only to diſcharge him from that poſt, but alſo to have him tried immediately, that he may be done by according to the laws."

UNITED PROVINCES. [510.]

"*Hague, Oct.* 27. Laſt Saturday a deputation of the merchants of Amſterdam, compoſed of thirty-two members, waited upon the Prince Stadtholder, and repreſented to him their grievances with regard to the ſufferings of their trade and ſhipping by the Engliſh, &c. They went next to the Grand Penſionary, M. de Bleyſwyk, to whom they made the ſame repreſentation. They then went to the Greffier, M. Fagel, to whom they delivered

vered a petition, to be laid before the States-General, in which they requeſted a ſpeedy and efficacious protection of their trade, and the reimburſement of all the damages and loſſes they have ſuſtained by the Engliſh ſince the year 1734 to the preſent time."

"*Amſterdam, Nov.* 13. The burgomaſters of Dort aſſembled the committee of merchants on the 6th inſtant, the merchants of Rotterdam were called together the 7th, and on the 9th the council of Amſterdam ſummoned the committee of merchants of that city, to communicate the reſolution of the States-General, on their petitions of redreſs againſt the Engliſh treatment of their flag, and of the violences committed againſt their property. Lord Suffolk's letter to Count de Welderen [575.] was laid before them, and the anſwer of the States, which accompanied it, is, in ſubſtance, That their High Mightineſſes had reſolved not to enter into any negociation with the Engliſh ambaſſador on the points in diſpute, but that they ſhould continue to uſe every means in their power to obtain from the court of G. Britain, not only ample and exemplary ſatisfaction for the injuries done to their ſubjects, in defiance of the treaties ſubſiſting, but alſo purſue ſuch ſteps as ſhould prevent the repetition or continuance of the ſame grievances for the future. The committees of all the towns came to the ſame reſolution on this meaſure, and deputed one of their members, reſpectively, to join the penſionary and ſecretary of each town in a deputation to the Hague; from whence they returned the next day. They repreſented to their High Mightineſſes their thanks, for not entering into any negotiation with the Engliſh ambaſſador; that the merchants were determined alſo not to accept any terms; that they hoped their High Mightineſſes would inſiſt on reſtitution of the ſhips and cargoes, ſo unjuſtly ſeized, by order of the King of G. Britain, contrary to the faith of treaties, and the rights of ſovereigns; and that they would loſe no time to put their marine in ſuch a ſtate as to afford them protection, and vindicate the honour of their flag againſt all affronts; for which end, they reiterated their willingneſs to pay the taxes neceſſary and equal to a reſpectable armament. Their High Mightineſſes anſwered, by their Preſident, That ſuch meaſures had been already taken as would meet the wiſhes of ſo reſpectable a body of their ſubjects; that an augmentation of twelve ſhips of the line, and twenty frigates, beſides the twenty-five ſhips before reſolved, had been determined on; and that, till the proper mode of proportioning and raiſing the expence could be fallen upon, they had ordered their treaſurer to open a loan of four millions of florins, at two one half per cent. which is already more than two-fold ſubſcribed."

FRANCE. [561.]

"*L'Orient, Oct.* 30. The commandant of St Pierre, with the garriſon, part of the inhabitants, and 180 ſailors, are arrived here: another ſhip is arrived at St Malo with a great many of the inhabitants of St Pierre, and more ſhips are daily expected with the reſt." [613.]

Breſt, Oct. 23. We calculate here the number of ſhips taken from the Engliſh in the European ſeas by the King's frigates, to Oct. 15.: 3 frigates, one of which was taken on the coaſt of St Domingo; 3 cutters, 15 privateers, 32 merchant-ſhips, and 53 leſſer veſſels; by privateers and private armed ſhips, 1 privateer, 49 merchant-ſhips, ſome of which were ranſomed, and 50 leſſer veſſels: in all 206.

The following letter, to Mr Elias Loveday, merchant in Harwich, dated, Dunkirk, Nov. 16. appeared in the London papers of Nov. 25.

"SIR, We, fitters and owners in the fiſhing-trade, reſiding in this town, have been witneſs, to our great diſcontentment and reprobation, that a privateer called *the Thereſe*, commanded by Capt. John Felix Houſſeia, of this port, had taken a fiſhing-ſloop called *the Owners Content*, whereof John Petrie is maſter, belonging to you. After your fiſhing-veſſel was taken, your maſter, John Petrie, and the captain of the privateer, had both agreed to ranſom her; and for ſecurity charged Edward Garner for hoſtage. As ſoon as the ſaid privateer landed the hoſtage, we the above merchants and fitters in the fiſhing-trade, have been to the Lords of the Admiralty, and repreſented the illegal proceedings of the captain of the aforeſaid privateer, and demanded the liberty of your boy hoſtage; all the gentlemen, ſuperiors, and merchants of this town, have done the ſame. The Lords of the Admiralty, and the owner of the ſaid privateer, with all ſatisfaction, have conſented to this accord, and releaſed immediately the ſaid

hoſtage,

hoſtage, Edward Garner, and he ſhall ſet out next morning for Calais, to embark on board of the Dover packet. We hope that your boy will ſpeedily and ſafely arrive with you. All the gentlemen, fiſhing-fitters, have ſhewn their generoſity to the boy, and have ſupplied him with money ſufficient for his expences on the road, till home. We, the ſaid fitters in the fiſhing-trade, have ſeized this opportunity to prove, that our good government deſire nothing better than the liberty of the fiſhery on both ſides. All our privateers ſhall reſpect this agreement for the future. We ſhall be very glad to hear of your boy's ſafe arrival with you, and of your vigilance in reporting this letter in your news-papers, with all the circumſtances. If we can be of ſome ſervice to you, or your friends, in this country, we ſhall be very glad to embrace your intereſt.—We remain, &c.

P. Ryngaer.
Pieter Gillodts.
Q. Loubaz."

N. B. The ranſomer is ſince arrived, and I find the above to be true.

E. Loveday."

England. [565.]

The Admirals Keppel and Palliſer, who arrived at Portſmouth, Oct. 28. [564.] went thence to London.—— Soon after, the following articles appeared in the papers.

"The principal cauſe of Mr Keppel's not reattacking the French at half paſt three in the afternoon, (being at that time totally refitted from the damages ſuſtained in the morning), was, Sir H— P——'s not joining him, agreeable to ſignal, to form the line, he being at that time four miles to windward with his diviſion. Mr Keppel obſerving a non-compliance, made other ſignals for the reſpective ſhips of Sir H—'s *diviſion* to bear down to him, which in complying with, Sir H— *called them back under his wake*. Capt. Laforeſt *of the Ocean*, diſtreſſed how to act in conſequence of this counter-order, ſailed up to Sir H—, to aſk whom he was to obey. Mr Keppel ſtill obſerving that diviſion continuing to windward, and neither of them obeying the ſignal, made one for the Fox, Capt. Windſor, to come to him, and deſired him to go with his compliments to Sir H—, to inform him, that his ſignal had been unremittedly kept up for him and his diviſion to form the line: he ſuppoſed they did not ſee it, as they had not complied with it; and that they only waited for him and his diviſion's coming down, to renew the action. It was night before the diviſion did come down, *ſo the occaſion was loſt*, by the French diſappearing next morning. Mr Keppel's ſituation is not to be expreſſed, when he found himſelf defeated in the fair proſpect he had. *Theſe facts will appear in every log-book in the fleet*; ſo that, if an inquiry into this affair were to take place, his conduct would bear the ſtricteſt ſcrutiny, as hitherto no viſible reaſon has appeared as an excuſe in Sir H— P —— for not complying. Sir Robert Harland's diviſion, and Mr Keppel's, who had ſuſtained, to all appearance, as much damage as Sir H—'s, thoſe two diviſions were refitted for action at the time above mentioned; and Sir H— *had not repaired his; lying all the time with his fore-topſail ſhattered, and not refitted.* The damage ſuſtained of loſs of men on board Sir H—, was chiefly owing to cartridges blowing up between decks."

"SIR, *Pall-mall, Nov. 4.*

Having ſeen ſince my late arrival at Portſmouth, a very ſcandalous paragraph in ſome of the papers, directly charging me with being the cauſe of Adm. Keppel's not reattacking the French fleet in the afternoon of the 27th of July laſt [387.], containing many groſs falſehoods, calculated expreſsly for the purpoſe of wounding my reputation, and to repreſent me in a culpable light to the whole nation; and being well informed, that injurious reports of the like nature have been induſtriouſly propagated for the ſame purpoſe by ſome malignant wicked people; it becomes neceſſary for me, in order to vindicate my own conduct, to publiſh ſome particulars relating to the battle on that day, as may enable the public, who have a right to be fully informed of the truth in a matter of ſo much importance to them, to judge whether I was the cauſe of the French fleet not being reattacked on that afternoon: I therefore requeſt you will publiſh the inclоſed paper, containing the facts neceſſary to be known, for juſtifying me from the ſaid foul aſperſions. After the nation is in poſſeſſion thereof, if any individual, or if parliament, or the nation at large, call for a public inquiry, I am ready to ſtand the iſſue of ſuch inquiry; but I ſhall not anſwer any queſtions or

ries in newſpapers, or otherwiſe. Yours, &c.

HUGH PALLISER.

AT about ſix o'clock in the morning on the 27th of July, the Britiſh fleet was upon a wind on the larboard tack, lying up about W. by N. my diviſion leading on that tack, the French fleet was to windward; at half paſt ſix a ſignal was made for ſeveral of the ſhips of my diviſion to chaſe to windward, which occaſioned them to ſtretch far ahead.

At ten the whole fleet tacked together per ſignal, and ſtood towards the French fleet; who ſoon after were plainly diſcovered to be on the larboard tack, in a regular, well-formed, cloſe line of battle ahead; our fleet approached them without any order or line of battle. The ſhips of my diviſion were ſeparated from me by the above ſignal; the ſhips of the other two diviſions, though not in a regular line, appeared to be nearly ſo, and in a collected body, excepting the Duke, who was far to leeward.

About eleven a firing began between the headmoſt ſhips in our van and ſome ſhips in the van of the enemy's fleet; which became general as our ſhips got up in ſucceſſion; each proceeding from that part of the enemy's fleet which they reſpectively fetched, on towards the enemy's rear, engaging as they advanced along their line.

Adm. Keppel with his diviſion fetched the French Admiral, and there began to engage.

About noon, in the Formidable, I fetched within random-ſhot of the Duke de Chartres' ſhip, who commanded the van diviſion of the enemy's fleet. He fired many broadſides at the Formidable; but being at too great a diſtance, ſhe did not return a ſingle ſhot, but reſerved her fire till ſhe came within pointblank-ſhot of the ſhip ſhe could fetch. There I began to engage, and paſſed on to the French Admiral in the centre of the line, engaging within muſket-ſhot, and alone, having no ſecond either ahead or aſtern, the ſhips of my diviſion being ſcattered and ſeparated from me by ſignal as aforementioned: however, they all got into action, and, though not in a connected body with their Admiral, did their duty ſo well, that they ſuffered the moſt, as appears by the damages ſuſtained by thoſe ten ſhips being equal to the damages ſuſtained by all the [illegible] enty ſhips that compoſed the other [illegible] diviſions. This was occaſioned by the regular and connected line of the enemy's ſhips being preſerved; whereby they were enabled to employ a greater force upon each ſhip in the rear of our fleet, who were ſeparated at a conſiderable interval from each other, occaſioned by the before-mentioned ſignal to chaſe; and from hence aroſe the numerous damages which the Formidable ſuſtained, being ſubjected to the angular fire of a long range of the enemy's ſhips as ſhe continued her progreſs along their line. This compariſon of the damages appears by the account publiſhed from Adm. Keppel's letter of the killed and wounded, which was as follows: Adm. Keppel's diviſion, 43 killed and 142 wounded; Vice-Adm. Sir Robert Harland's diviſion, 22 killed and 45 wounded; Vice-Adm. Sir Hugh Paliſer's diviſion, 68 killed and 186 wounded. [387.]

By the blowing up of ſome powder on board the Formidable, about twenty men were hurt, but I do not recollect that any one was killed thereby. The accident was occaſioned by a man having a cartridge under his arm at the time he fired his gun. It is ſaid the like accident happened on board other ſhips.

I proceeded on with the Formidable to the ſternmoſt of the enemy's ſhips, keeping my mizen topſail aback all the time, and engaged every ſhip within muſket-ſhot; the two laſt of which appeared not to have ſuſtained any damage from any of our ſhips that had paſſed before us, not a ſhot-hole being to be ſeen in their ſails. The Formidable brought down one of the enemy's ſhips main-yard; which ſhip appeared to be otherwiſe much damaged; for ſhe quitted their line, and went off before the wind, attended by a frigate.

Between two and three o'clock I had paſſed the ſternmoſt ſhip of the enemy's line; at this time Adm. Keppel was at a diſtance, coming up, and a number of ſhips about him, and, I think, with the ſignal for battle flying. I concluded he was advancing to renew the battle. Vice-Adm. Sir Robert Harland was, with ſeveral ſhips, to windward of the rear of the enemy. I immediately wore the Formidable, and laid her head towards the enemy again, in order to endeavour to get into battle again, expecting it to be renewed when Adm. Keppel came up. We were then exactly in a line with the enemy's line, and at about random-ſhot

from their ſternmoſt ſhips. In this ſituation the Formidable lay a conſiderable time, no other ſhip near her. Soon after, the van and centre of the enemy broke their line, and appeared to be in confuſion; ſome with their heads one way, ſome another.

The Victory ſhortened ſail, and unbent her main-top ſail; and about this time ſome of the enemy's ſhips appeared to be ſiling off towards us, and two or three of their freſh ſhips ſtanding directly for the Formidable; I therefore wore again, and laid her head towards Adm. Keppel to meet him: -- then the enemy's ſhips edged away, and pointed to leeward of our fleet, and began to form the line in that direction.

When the Victory and Formidable met, it was paſt three o'clock; the Victory paſſed the Formidable to windward, wore, paſſed under her ſtern, run down to leeward of her, and made ſail ahead; this left the Formidable at a diſtance *aſtern*, and ſomewhat to windward of the Victory's wake, though the leaſt ſo of any ſhip when ſhe firſt hauled the wind. A ſignal was made for ſhips to windward to bear down into the Admiral's wake; which ſignal I repeated, for it was underſtood to be for Vice-Adm. Sir Robert Harland and his diviſion to bear down, who was then far to windward; and he accordingly did bear down, and brought up in the Admiral's wake, then nearly abreaſt of the Formidable, and a little way to leeward of her.

At this time it was apparent to the reſt of the fleet, (if it was not ſo to thoſe in the Victory), that the Formidable was not in a manageable condition: we were then employed in knotting, ſplicing, &c. to get the ſhip under command, and to be able to make ſail to get up with the Admiral, who was making ſail on the ſtarboard tack, the French fleet then aſtern doing the ſame.

After Sir Robert Harland had been ſome time in the Admiral's wake, he with his diviſion (by orders it is ſaid) crowded all the ſail they could carry, to get ahead of the Admiral's diviſion.

Late in the evening we ſaw the Admiral had made the ſignal for ſome particular ſhips of my diviſion (not the Formidable's, her incapacity being ſo apparent); all which ſignals I repeated. The Ocean, and ſuch of them as were under command, bore down according to the ſignal; others were not in a governable condition, and being employed, as I was, in knotting, ſplicing, &c. did not immediately bear down. It is to be obſerved, that the Formidable, and the ſhips of my diviſion, were the laſt that came out of the engagement, were the moſt damaged, and had had leaſt time to refit; and that it is the diſabled ſhips of my diviſion that are alluded to in Adm. Keppel's letter, where he ſays, "The object of the French ſeemed to be the diſabling of the King's ſhips in their maſts and ſails; in which they ſo far ſucceeded, as to prevent many of the ſhips of my fleet being able to follow me when I wore to ſtand after the French fleet," &c. [387.]

If, according to the preceding paragraph, extracted from the Admiral's own account, they were unable to follow him going towards the enemy, they certainly were equally unable to follow him when he immediately made ſail the contrary way, and it was unreaſonable to ſuppoſe them capable of tacking, and keeping their ſtations in a line of battle, at a cable's length aſunder, whilſt in that condition.

Can any one poſſibly believe (as the dark aſſaſſin aſſerts) that Adm. Keppel called thoſe ſame crippled ſhips to him, in order to renew the attack, and at the moment when he had juſt ſent Sir Robert Harland away from him, with his diviſion of freſh ſhips, who had been the longeſt out of the action, and had had the moſt time to repair their damage? Beſides, the Admiral's letters declare, that it was not his intention to reattack before the next morning.

At night the Fox frigate, Capt. Windſor, came to the Formidable, with a meſſage from the Admiral to me, "That he wanted the ſhips of my diviſion to come into his wake;" but ſaid not a word about his waiting for them, in order to renew the attack, as is falſely aſſerted. He was anſwered by myſelf, from the ſtern-gallery, in the following words, "Acquaint the Admiral I have repeated his ſignal for it;" and was going to ſay, "Tell him, that the moment my ſhip is under command, I will endeavour to get nearer to him:" but the company of the frigate interrupted, by giving three cheers; which the Formidable's people returned. It then blowed freſh, was dark, and the frigate paſſed ſo quick, that there was not time to ſay any thing more which could have been heard.

The night was cloſe, with rain, and very dark: it required all the tattered

ſails

fails the Formidable could poſſibly ſet in the afternoon, and in the night, to keep way with the Admiral, ſo that we could only ſpare one top-ſail at a time to be unbended, in order to bend others. After we had knotted and ſpliced as much rigging as we could to ſecure the maſts, and make it ſafe to ſet ſail upon them, and having ſhifted a fore and mizen top-ſail, the ſhip was then under command, and, long before day-light, the Formidable, and every ſhip of my diviſion, were in the Admiral's wake, expecting to engage immediately at day-light; but the enemy's fleet were gone off.

Lond. Chron. HUGH PALLISER.

The Admirals Keppel, Palliſer, and Harland, waited on the King in the drawing-room, on the 5th of November. Next day Lord Howe waited on his Majeſty [611.]

Sir Guy Carleton, late governor of the province of Quebec, arrived thence in London on the 13th of September, and ſoon after waited on the King. — Brig.-Gen. Maclean, alſo lately from Quebec, was preſented to the King on the 16th.

Lieut. Henry Trolope, of the Kite cutter, in a letter dated, off Deal, Aug. 29. writes, "Since I wrote you the 22d inſt. our ſucceſs has been incredible. You will ſcarce believe, that a ten-gun cutter, with only forty-one men, could, in a few days, have boarded upwards of forty ſail, taken and manned ſeven of the largeſt of them, and brought them into port in ſafety. I annex the names of our prizes, which are now in the Downs, and Dover harbour. The fatigue we have undergone in this laſt cruiſe is not to be expreſſed, but we are likely to be amply rewarded; our prizes, at a moderate computation, being eſtimated at from 80 to 90,000l. — The firſt in the liſt is, De Vrey Heid, of 600 tons, from Riga for Rochford, with maſts and planks, worth 40,000l."

On the 19th of November arrived at Portſmouth, in the Europa, Adm. Montague, in nineteen days from Newfoundland. In company came the Invincible, Romney, and Pallas, men of war, and about a hundred ſail of merchant-ſhips.

Maj.-Gen. Maſſy, commander in chief in Nova Scotia, arrived at London on the 31ſt of October; and towards the end of November arrived in London Maj.-Gen. Sir Robert Pigot [540.]. Gen. Preſcot ſucceeded him in the command at Rhode iſland.

A letter from Dublin, of Nov. 21. ſays, "Fourteen officers, part of Gen. Burgoyne's army, arrived in this kingdom in the laſt tranſports which put into Corke. Theſe gentlemen were not liberated in conſequence of the convention at Saratoga, but redeemed themſelves from the Americans, by paying 100l. each, and giving their parole not to ſerve in America during the preſent war."

The following notice was given, dated, General Poſt-office, Nov. 14. "No perſon can at preſent be permitted to go out of England in any of the King's packet-boats from Dover or Harwich, without producing a paſſport from one of his Majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate. Neither can any perſon coming to England be received on board the packet-boats at Helvoetſluys or Oſtend, without a paſſport from his Majeſty's ambaſſador at the Hague, or from his Majeſty's conſul or vice-council at Oſtend."

The Carnatic, a fourth French Eaſt-Indiaman, from Bengal, Madras, and Pondicherry, was taken, Oct. 28. in lat. 38. 20. long. 24. by the Mentor privateer of Liverpool, Capt. Dawſon, and was brought into the Downs Nov. 11. —"Hiſtory does not afford (ſays a writer in the London Papers) ſuch a commercial phænomenon as the city of Liverpool preſents to our view: A place whoſe trade, in the beginning of this century, was ſo inconſiderable, that the number of laden veſſels which annually entered the port, amounted to no greater number than 53; and though ſituated high up the boiſterous Iriſh channel, a wretched harbour, and a rocky coaſt, yet the indefatigable induſtry of its inhabitants, ſurmounting all difficulties, have made it one of the moſt conſiderable marts in Europe: for, in 1762, the number of laden veſſels which entered the port amounted to 752, which is within eight of the number which entered Cadiz in 1761; and laſt year 972 laden veſſels entered Liverpool, and in Cadiz only 700 veſſels; beſides which, within theſe ſix months, they have fitted out 47 privateers, or armed veſſels, by whoſe cruſers, it is computed, Liverpool has gained 200,000l. before the capture of the Carnatic."

Upon information, that the diſtemper amongſt the horned cattle has broke out in the Ukraine, an order of council was iſſued, Oct. 23. commanding, that no horned cattle, nor any manner of hides,

horns, hoofs, or other part of any horned cattle or beast, nor any hay, straw, litter, fodder, or other thing, which have been employed about infected cattle, or the hides or any other part of such cattle, or have been in or near the places where any such infection hath been, and are liable to retain the same, shall be imported from any places within the dominions of Ruffia or Poland, till his Majefty's pleafure fhall be further fignified.

On information from Sir William Hamilton, his Majefty's envoy at Naples, that that government, alarmed by the accounts of the plague raging violently at Smyrna, and in the feveral iflands of the Archipelago, and of its having paffed Salonica, had augmented their quarantine,—an order of council was iffued, Nov. 21, commanding, that all fhips coming from any of the ports of Spain within the Mediterranean, or from Minorca or Gibraltar, and all goods and merchandifes on board the fame, that are already arrived, or that fhall hereafter arrive, in any of the ports of this kingdom, &c. do make their quarantine for forty days, and ftrictly conform to the regulations now in force.

Two orders of council were iffued.—By one, Oct. 23. the time for payment of bounties to feamen or landmen who enter voluntarily into the navy, and rewards for difcovering feamen who fecrete themfelves [449.], are continued to the 31ft day of December; and by the other, Nov. 18. the prohibition to export, or carry coaftwife, gunpowder, fulpetre, or any fort of arms or ammunition [449.], is continued for three months from the 23d of November.

On Monday, Nov. 7. the King and Queen fet out from Kew, and next day reviewed the camp at Cock's-heath. Their Majefties lodged the firft night at Montreal, the feat of Lord Amherft, and the next night at Leeds Caftle, the feat of the Hon. Mr Fairfax. Like demonftrations of loyalty and affection were fhewn here as at Winchefter [565.]. Addreffes were prefented by the town of Maidftone; and William Bithop, Efq; the Mayor, received the honour of Knighthood. Their Majefties arrived from Leeds Caftle at Kew at four o'clock on Wednefday.

There are now upwards of 40,000 penfioners on the Chelfea lift.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 5. At Barkimming, William Miller, Efq; advocate, fon of the Lord Juftice-Clerk, to Miss Grizel Chalmers, daughter of George Chalmers, Efq; merchant in Edinburgh.

7. At London, Dr James Lind, F. R. S. to Miss Anne Mealy, of St Anne's, Soho.

10. At Edinburgh, William Sands, Efq; in the fervice of the Eaft-India company, to Miss Chriftina Halkett, third daughter of the deceafed Col. Charles Halkett Craigie.

At Leiceſter, the celebrated hiſtorian, Miss Catherine Macaulay, to the younger brother of the no leſs celebrated Dr Graham.

26. At Edinburgh, William Cullen, Efq; of Parkhead, Lieutenant in the 53d regiment of foot, to Miss Ifabella Hope, eldeſt daughter of Sir Archibald Hope, Bt.

BIRTHS.

Stockholm, Nov. 3. On Sunday the 1ſt inſtant, about ſeven o' clock in the morning, her Swediſh Majeſty [28. 557.] was happily delivered of a prince. This joyful event was announced to the public by the diſcharge of above 2000 cannon."—The ceremony of the baptiſm was performed Nov. 10. with great ſolemnity, in the King's chapel, the States being godfather, and giving his Royal Highneſs the name of GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS *Lund Gat.* —— The birth of this prince gives the more pleaſure, as none of the heirs to the crown have been born in Sweden ſince Charles XII. in 1682.

18. At Melville houſe, Lady Mary Ruthven, ſpouſe of the Hon. James Ruthven, of a daughter.

28. At London, Lady Mountſtewart, of a ſon and heir.

DEATHS.

In September, at Dominica, David Polſon, Eſq; ſecretary to the Governor of that iſland.

Oct. 20. Near Nimiguen in Holland, Lt-Col. Archibald Scott.

Major Kinneer of the 63d foot.

31. At Kinſale in Ireland, the Hon. Lt-Col. John Gordon, of the 8ſt foot.

At New York, George Mackay of Torradarroch, Eſq; Captain-Lieutenant in the Royal American regiment.

Nov. 2. At his ſeat near Tunbridge Wells in Kent, Sir Sidney Stafford Smythe, many years one of the Barons of Exchequer, but lately retired on a penſion.

2. At Edinburgh, Mrs Davidſon, widow of John Davidſon of Whitehouſe, Eſq;

4. At Edinburgh, in the 13th year of her age, Miſs Mary Elizabeth Napier, third daughter of the late Lord Napier.

4. At London, Jonathan Williams, aged 113. He was a ſoldier in the ſervice of Q. Anne.

Anne, and was at ſeveral of her battles. He has left in children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, one hundred and thirty-ſeven perſons.

4. At Springwood-park, Roxburghſhire, Henry Douglas of Friarſhaw, Eſq;

4. At Wiggan in Lancaſhire, John Hutſon, aged 109. He was a drummer in K. William's ſervice at the battle of the Boyne in Ireland, and continued in the ſervice till the death of Q. Anne; at which time his captain dying, and leaving him a ſufficiency to live on, he retired.

At London, Mrs Wright, whoſe ability in drawing, painting, and embroidering, is well known to the curious, for which ſhe was patroniſed by her Majeſty.

7. At Dundee, Mrs Griſſell Wedderburn of Wedderburn.

7. At Edinburgh, in the 79th year of his age, Mr David Wight writer.

8. At Witham, Archibald Douglas, Eſq; General of his Majeſty's forces, aged 71.

8. At Balcolmie, Fifeſhire, Mrs Dalyell, wife of John Dalyell younger of Lingo, Eſq;

9. At Gosford, in Eaſt Lothian, Archibald Megget, Eſq; Captain in the Northumberland militia.

10. At Kinnaird houſe, Robert Bruce, only ſon of James Bruce, Eſq; of Kinnaird. [38. 110.]

10. At Bretlingby, in Surry, Thomas Cooke, aged 102. He worked at hedging and ditching till within ſix months of his death. His wife died a few months ago, aged 94, to whom he had been married upwards of 80 years.

13. At Drumlanrig, Sir John Douglas of Kelhead, Bt. His death was occaſioned by a fall from his horſe two days before.

13. At her houſe in Broughton-lane, Edinburgh, Mrs Agnes Carre, daughter of the deceaſed John Carre, Eſq; of Cavers.

14. At Carſogie, Mrs Jean Bethune, relict of Dr George Bethune phyſician in Cupar Fife.

16. At Montroſe, John Scott, Eſq; of Craigie, late merchant in Gottenburg.

17. At Glaſgow, Mrs Mary Iſabella Macculloch, ſpouſe to John Macdouall, Eſq; merchant in that city.

17. At Beaulieſide, near Inverneſs, Capt. Alexander Fraſer of Culduthill.

20. At Borrowſtownneſs, Mr Charles Addiſon ſenior, merchant in that borough.

20. Mrs Goſtling, of St George, Southelmham, Suffolk, in the 105th year of her age.

24. At Harwich, aged 102, Capt. Thomas Forbes, an officer in the royal navy.

25. At Aberdeen, aged 95, Mr William Fitzgerald, barber-ſurgeon. He was many years in the ſervice of Q. Anne, and was nearly connected with the Duke of Leinſter's family.

26. At Hardwick, John Bliſs, aged upwards of 103 years.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

At the palace of Holyroodhouſe, Sept. 24. William-John Marquis of Lothian was unanimouſly elected one of the Sixteen Peers for Scotland, in the room of Charles Viſcount Irvine, deceaſed.

The King has been pleaſed,

—Oct. 9. to appoint James Marriott, LL. D. his Majeſty's Advocate-General, to be Official Principal, Commiſſary General and Special Lieutenant, Preſident and Judge of the High Court of Admiralty of England, in the room of Sir George Hay, Kt. deceaſed. At the ſame time the King conferred upon him the honour of Knighthood, and he had the honour of kiſſing his Majeſty's hand.

—24. to grant unto William Wynne, LL. D. the office of his Majeſty's Advocate-General for all matters Eccleſiaſtical and Maritime relating to his Majeſty's crown.

—27. to grant the dignity of a Baronet of Great Britain unto Sir Robert Gunning, of Eltham, in the county of Kent, K. B. and to his iſſue.

—31. to conſtitute and appoint the Lord Viſcount Stormont to be his Majeſty's Juſtice-General in Scotland, in the room of Charles Duke of Queenſberry, deceaſed.

Nov. 10. to appoint John Hockhart, Eſq; to be Ordinary Clerk and Keeper of the General Regiſter of the Hornings, and other writs belonging to that office, under the Clerk of his Majeſty's Regiſters and Rolls, in the room of Sir Archibald Grant, Bt. deceaſed.

—12. to grant unto William Faukener, Eſq; the office of one of the Clerks of the Privy Council, upon the reſignation of William Blair, Eſq;

— to confer the honour of Knighthood on three gentlemen, when his Majeſty reviewed the camps, viz.

At Winchelſea, Sept. 29. Capt. John Brewer Davis, of the Weſt Kent regiment of militia, he being the firſt militia-captain that ever had the honour of mounting the King's guard;

At Winchelſea, Sept. 30. Capt. Charles Venris Field, of the Bedfordſhire militia, who, on the evening before relieved the King's guard of the Weſt Kent militia;—and

At Leeds Caſtle, the ſeat of the Hon. Mr Fairfax, Nov. 4. after his Majeſty had reviewed the camp at Coxheath the day before, William Biſhop, Eſq; Mayor of Maidſtone, when an addreſs of that town was preſented to his Majeſty.

— 17. John Larpent, junior, Eſq; is appointed Examiner of all Theatrical Performances, in the room of William Chetwynd, Eſq; deceaſed.

"*Dublin Caſtle, Nov.* 2. Letters-patent have been paſſed the great ſeal of this kingdom,

dom, conſtituting and appointing the Rt Hon. Sir John Irwine, K. B. commander in chief of his Majeſty's forces in this kingdom, Ponſonby Moore, Thomas St George, Thomas Fiſdale, James Cavendith, William Handcock, Ralph Ward, and Fitzherbert Richards, Eſqs, to be Commiſſioners and Overſeers of all his Majeſty's Barracks in this kingdom."

—— 5. The Lord Lieutenant was pleaſed to confer the honour of Knighthood on Thomas Bull, Eſq; M. D.

War-office, Sept. 1.

13th foot: Lieut. Richard Johnſton, Captain vice Francis Chapeau.

Capt.-Com. John Clarke to be Lieutenant-Colonel in Africa only.

War office, Sept 19.

Capt.-Com Dalrymple's corps: Lieut. Samuel Dalrymple to be Captain, vice Henry Monck.

Lieut. James de Courcy, of 40th foot: to be Lieutenant-Governor of Graveſend and Tilbury, vice Sir Charles Whitworth.

War-office, Sept. 26.

Weſtern regiment of Fencible men.

Colonel: Lord Frederick Campbell.
Lieutenant Colonel: Sir James Campbell.
Majors: Hugh Montgomery, John Campbell.
Captains: Capt. James Campbell; Lieut. John Campbell, from half pay in the 2d dragoons; Neil Campbell, late a captain in late 77th foot; Capt. Angus M'Alliſter, of the late Fencible men; James Earl of Glencairn, Thomas Kennedy, and Alexander M'Lean.——[*See Oct* 3.]

Southern regiment of Fencible men.

Colonel: Henry Duke of Buccleugh
Lieutenant-Colonel: James Pringle, late lieutenant colonel of the 59th foot.
Majors: Sir James Johnſtone, Bt, major of late 101ſt foot; William Hay, late a lieutenant in the 3d foot-guards.
Captains: Lieut. Hon. Robert Sandilands, of late 17th dragoons; Lieut. John Scott, on the half-pay of 66th foot; John Rutherford, John Scott, Sir William Auguſtus Cunyngham, Bt, Sir Alexander Don, Bt, and Lord Binning.
Captain-Lieutenant: James Mansfield.
Lieutenants: Lieut. Sir Alexander Livingſtone, Bt, on the half-pay of the marines; Lieut. John Paterſon, on the half-pay of 20th foot; Patrick Innis, late a captain in 21ſt foot; John Stenhouſe, late a captain in 20th foot; William Renton, late a captain in 62d foot; John Plenderleath, late a firſt lieutenant in the Artillery. James Scrimſour, late a lieutenant in 1ſt foot; David Ballingall, late a cornet in 16th dragoons; Thomas Lidderdale, late a cornet in 3d dragoons; Andrew Plummer, John Home, Charles Riddel, George Scott, John Chatto, William Adam, Alexander Marjoribanks, James Haig, James Dodd, James Gordon, James Johnſton, and Andrew Wright.
Enſigns: —— Cranſton, Robert Crawfurd.
Chaplain: —— Grieve, Clerk.
Adjutant: Lieut. Sir Alexander Livingſton, Bt.
Quartermaſter: Lieut. James Dodd.

Northern regiment of Fencible men.

Colonel: Alexander Duke of Gordon.
Lieutenant-Colonel: Lord William Gordon.
Majors: James Chiſholme, late major of 21ſt foot; James Mercer.
Captains: George Mackay, —— Lord Haddo, Alexander Fraſer, Sir William Forbes, John Campbell, Alexander Penroſe Cumming, and Lauchlan M'Intoſh.
Lieutenants: William Finlaſon, George Abercromby, William Graham, Donald Mackay, Donald Forbes, Charles Gordon, John Gordon, John Roſe, Andrew Mowat, Robert Cumming, Alexander Grant, —— Fraſer, —— Fraſer.
Enſigns: William Gordon, John Gordon, James Grant, Alexander Clerk, and —— Fraſer.
Chaplain: James Gordon, Clerk.
Adjutant: George Reynolds.
Quartermaſter: Thomas Ruſſell.
Surgeon: —— Gordon.

Lt-Gen. Frederick Haldimand to be General in America only.

War-office, Oct. 3.

19th light dragoons: Capt. Oliver De Lancey, Major, vice Richard Crewe; Lieut. William Henry Talbot, late of 16th light dragoons. Captain, vice Oliver De Lancey; and Lieut Anthony Lewis Layard, Captain, vice Arthur Hill Price.

22d reg. of foot: Capt.-Lieut. Thomas Cochrane to be Captain, vice Chriſtopher Horſtall; Lieut. William Keppel, of 60th regiment, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Thomas Cochrane.

28th reg. of foot: Lieut. Thomas Ord, of 7th foot, to be Captain, vice Wrey l'Ans.

31ſt reg. of foot: Lieut. Thomas Donaldſon to be Captain, vice William Sandford.

42d reg. of foot: Lieut. Patrick Graham to be Captain, vice James M'pherſon.

47th reg of foot: Capt.-Lieut. Henry Marr to be Captain, vice Richard Le Strange; Lieut. Thomas Storey to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Henry Marr.

53d reg. of foot: Lieut. George Muir to be Captain, vice William Howe; and Lieut. Fane Edge to be Captain, vice Thomas Scott.

Weſtern Fencibles. [*See Sept.* 26.]

Lieutenants: William Moriſon, Stewart Robertſon, William Weir, John Campbell, Godfrey M'Neill, Archibald Campbell, Colin

lin Campbell, John Logan, Sir William Cunninghame, Bt, Duncan Stewart, William M'Dowall, John Campbell, Dougald Campbell, James Fergusſon, William Hamilton, Murdoch M'Lean, James Campbell, John Campbell, Duncan M'Tavith, Donald Campbell, and Duncan Cameron.

Enſigns: Archibald Stewart, Duncan Pitman, John Bruce, Lionel Hook, Alexander M'Lean, John Gilfillan, John M'Lean, and Humphry Graham.

Chaplin: Paul Fraſer, Clerk.

Adjutant: John Logan.

Quartermaſter: Dougald Campbell.

Surgeon: John M'Colme.

War-office, Oct. 6.

12th foot: Lieut. Richard Tuberville Pieton, to be Captain, vice George M'Gill.

War-office, November 3. 1778.

5th foot: Capt.-Lieut. Thomas Hawkſhaw is appointed to be Captain, vice John Gore; and Lieut. Lawrence Dulhunty, from 26th regiment, to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Thomas Hawkſhaw.

10th foot: Capt. Andrew Catheart, from 15th regiment, to be Major, vice William Gardiner; Capt.-Lieut. George Thwaits to be Captain, vice Edward Fitzgerald; and Lieut George Dawſon, from 38th regiment, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice George Thwaits.

15th foot: Capt. Lieut. William Keppel, from 23d regiment, to be Captain, vice Andrew Catheart.

17th foot: Major Peter Craig, from 57th regiment, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Charles Mawhood,

23d foot: Lieut. David Hay, from 57th regiment, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice William Keppel.

37th foot: Lieut. Fyre Coote to be Captain, vice John Smith.

40th foot: Lieut. Alexander Mair, from 43d regiment, to be Captain, vice James Wemyſs.

45th foot: Major William Gardiner, from 10th regiment, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Henry Monckton; Lieut. William Lyon to be Captain, vice John Wright; and Lieut. Charles Townſhend, from 43d regiment, to be Captain, vice William Graham.

49th foot: Lieut. Alexander Maitland to be Captain, vice Robert Wilſon; Lieut. Edward Cadogan, from 7th foot, to be Captain, vice James Wilſon; and Lieut. Thomas Gibſon, ſen. from 63d regiment, to be Captain, vice James Walkinſhaw

52d foot: Lieut. John Howſe, from 38th regiment, to be Captain, vice John Powell; and Lieut. Charles Newton to be Captain, vice George Hamilton.

57th foot: Capt. Edward Fitzgerald, 10th foot, to be Major, vice Peter Craig.

63d foot: Capt. Richard Neſbitt to be Major, vice Francis William Kinneer; Capt.-Lieut. Bent Ball to be Captain, vice Richard Neſbitt; Lieut. Jonathan Roberts to be Captain-Lieuteuant, vice Bent Ball; and Capt. James Wemyſs, from 40th regiment, to be Major, vice Richard Neſbitt.

64th foot: Lieut. Kennedy Strong to be Captain, vice John Belchier.

War-office, November 10. 1778.

15th foot: Capt.-Lieut. Edward Madden to be Captain, vice William Keppel; and Lieut. Conway Courtenay to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Edward Madden.

23d foot: Capt. William Keppel, from 15th regiment, to be Captain, vice Thomas Wills.

27th foot: Lieut. Richard Norris, from 17th regiment, to be Captain, vice John Birch.

28th foot: Capt.-Lieut. John Wilſon to be Captain, vice Thomas Ord; and Lieut. George Nugent to be Captain Lieutenant, vice John Wilſon.

42d foot: Capt.-Lieut. John Peebles to be Captain, vice Alexander Donaldſon; Lieut. James Campbell, from 37th regiment, to be Captain, vice George Mackenzie; Lieut. John Rutherford to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice John Peebles; Capt. Charles Graham to be Major, vice William Grant; and Lieut. George Dalrymple to be Captain, vice Charles Graham.

54th foot: Lieut. John Moore to be Captain, vice William Tidſwell.

57th foot: Capt.-Lieut. James Wellington to be Captain, vice John Lord Berriedale; and Lieut. John Heighington, from 23d regiment, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice James Wellington.

63d foot: Enſ. William Cope to be Lieutenant, vice George Evelyn Boſcawen.

64th foot: Capt.-Lieut. Michael Jacob to be Captain, vice James Stewart; and Lieut. Peter Ruſſel to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Michael Jacob.

71ſt foot: Capt.-Lieut. Charles Cameron, to be Captain, vice John Campbell; and Lieut. Robert Hutchiſon to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Charles Cameron.

Ships of war put in commiſſion, or new captains appointed, ſince our former. [456.]

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Duke	90	Sir Charles Douglas *
Alexander	74	Richard Kempenfelt
Alfred	74	William Bayne
Triumph	74	Philip Affleck
Suffolk	74	Joſhua Rowley
Monarch	74	Adam Duncan
Stirlingcaſtle	64	Thomas Lloyd 2d
Lion	64	Hon. Wm Cornwallis
Europa	64	R. King
Charon	44	Hon. John Luttrel
Pallas	36	T. Davy
Quebec	32	George Farmer *

* *Not thoſe formerly* [456] *mentioned.*

Ships

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Pearl	32	John Linzee
Medea	32	James Montagu
Licorne	32	Henry Bellew
Diana	32	Hon. Geo. Falconer
Pomona	28	Hon. Wm Waldegrave
Hyena	24	Arth. Kempe
Ariel	20	Hon Charles Phipps
Camilla	20	John Collins
Sphynx	20	Alexander Græme
Fowey	20	John Henry
Seahorſe	20	J. Alexander Panton
Senegal	18	J. Botham
Nautilus	16	John Becher
Fairy	16	T. Lenox Frederick
Lynx	14	John Breton
Zebra	14	Hen. Collins
Childers	14	William Peacock
Thunder bomb	8	James Gambier
Incendiary	fire-ſh.	George Robertſon
Strombolo	ditto	—— Aplin
Sulphur	ditto	James Watt
Volcano	ditto	W. H. K. O'Hara
Alfred armed ſhip	20	David Collins
Vigilant ditto	26	H. C. Chriſtian
Pacific ditto	26	Smith Child
Grampus ſt. ſh.	32	Geo. Anſon Byron

On the 12th of September the degree of Doctor in Medicine was conferred, by the Univerſity of Edinburgh, on the following gentlemen, after they had gone through the uſual public and private trials [336.]. The titles of their theſes are annexed to their names reſpectively.

From Portugal.

Charles Wade, *De nutritione.*

From Antigua.

Samuel Byam Athill, *De uſu aquæ frigidæ externo.*

From Virginia.

William Bouſh, *De hyſteria.*

From Ireland.

William Drennan, *De venæ ſectione in febribus continuis.*

Alexander Scott, *De hydrope.*
Robert Scott, *De hepatitide.*
John Vize, *De aſcite.*
Bartholomew Dillon, *De rheumatiſmo acuto.*
Samuel Moore, *De rachitide.*
Edward Brereton, *De ſcorbuto.*
Simon Lanphier, *De calculo renum et veſicæ.*

Of Great Britain.

Alexander Campbell, *De acido vitriolico.*
Hugh Dougall, *De hæmorrhagiis.*
William Keir, *De attractione chemica.*
William Fearne, *De typho vel febre nervoſa.*
John Nankivell, *De catarrho.*
James Johnſton, *De dyſenteria.*
Thomas Fowler, *De methodo medendi.*

Prices of grain at Haddington, Dec. 11. 1778.

	Beſt.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	18 s. 0 d.	17 s. 0 d.	15 s. 6 d.
Bear,	13 s. 9 d.	13 s. 0 d.	12 s. 3 d.
Oats,	11 s. 9 d.	10 s. 6 d.	9 s. 4 d.
Peaſe,	10 s. 0 d.	9 s. 0 d.	7 s. 6 d.

Edinburgh, Dec. 22. Oat-meal, 10 d. 2 f. Bear-meal, 7 d. Peaſe-meal, 7 d.

Burials in the Grayfriars church-yard, Edinburgh, in November 1778.

Males 27 } 72. Increaſed 2.
Females 45 }

Age.			Nº	Diſeaſes.	Nº
Under	2		24	Aged ——	7
Between	2	& 5	10	Aſthma ——	3
	5	& 10	6	Bowelhive ——	2
	10	& 20	4	Childbed ——	3
	20	& 30	3	Conſumption ——	14
	30	& 40	5	Fever ——	6
	40	& 50	4	Rupture ——	1
	50	& 60	4	Small pox ——	25
	60	& 70	6	Stillborn ——	2
	70	& 80	4	Suddenly ——	3
	80	& 90	2	Teething ——	5
	90	& 100	0	Water in the head	1

PRICES of STOCKS.

Nov. 16. 1778.	Nov. 27. 1778.
Bank Stock, —	110 3 4ths a 1 4th
India ditto, —	141 a 139 3 4ths
South Sea ditto, —	—
Ditto Old Ann —	—
Ditto New Ann. 63 1 half a 5 8ths	—
3 per cent. Bk. red. 64 1 8th	63 a 62 1 4th
3 per cent. Conſ. 65 1 4th	63 7 8ths a 1 4th
Ditto 1726, —	—
Ditto 1751, —	62 1 4th
India Ann. —	—
3 1 half per cent. 1758, —	—
4 per cent. Conſ. 1762, 65 1 8th	64 a 63 1 4th
4 per cent. 1777, —	81 a 80
India Bonds, 38 a 40 s.	40 a 41 s. Prem.
Navy and Vict. Bills, — diſc.	5 a 7 8ths
Long Annuities, 89 1 half a 5 8ths	—
Short ditto, 1777, —	—
Scrip —	—
Omnium. —	—
Annuities, 1778. —	13
Lot. Tickets, 15 l. 4 s. 0 d.	15 l. 15 s. a 19 s.